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Public Charities

REPORT

OF A

COMMITTEE

APPOINTED BY

THE GUARDIANS FOR THE RELIEF AND EMPLOYMENT

OF THE

POOR OF PHILADELPHIA, &c.

TO

VISIT THE ALMSHOUSES

OF

BALTIMORE, NEW YORK, BOSTON AND SALEM,

NOVEMBER, 1833.

PHILADELPHIA,
PRINTED BY WM. F. GEDDES—9 LIBRARY ST.

1834.

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TO THE BOARD OF GUARDIANS.

The Committee appointed in November last to visit the Almshouses at Baltimore, New York, &c. have at length the pleasure to present a report of their proceedings, which has been delayed thus long owing to various unavoidable circumstances. They, in the first place, visited Baltimore, and were there fortunate enough to be immediately introduced to two of the most active and intelligent Trustees, Joseph Cushing, and Archibald Sterling, Esqs. to whose polite attentions and frank communications they feel much indebted. They next proceeded to New York, and are under obligations to John Targee, Esq. one of the oldest and most indefatigable of the commissioners of the poor, who politely accompanied them to all the establishments, as well pauper as criminal, under their charge; and to Col. Mann, the Agent at the city office. Having acquired the necessary information there, two of the committee returned to the city, requesting the secretary to proceed to Boston and Salem, which he accordingly did; his reports of his visits to those two places are also now delivered herewith. As the whole time engaged in these duties was less than two weeks, a considerable portion of which was occupied in travelling, the Board will perceive that they must have been very constantly employed at the several stations. Their object was to obtain as much practical information on the various topics of inquiry as possible; and especially on such parts of the system as were more immediately applicable to the circumstances under which the Board will be placed upon the removal of the paupers to the new Almshouse. They have entered into considerable detail and have preferred presenting the different facts as they came under notice, in the several places visited, to a more general view of the individual establishments and systems. They must now request the patient attention of the Board, while they proceed to a particular account of the institutions of each city in the order in which they were visited, commencing with Baltimore; premising that written notes were taken as they passed through them, and in several of the institutions the secretary took up his abode for the night, in order to obtain the best information; we therefore presume, the facts are as correctly stated as from so hasty a survey can be expected; but it is possible from this circumstance, that some inaccuracies may occur through misapprehension or haste, but they are willing to hope these will be few and unimportant.

ROBERT EARP.
LEWIS RYAN.
SAMUEL HAZARD.

August 11, 1834.

BALTIMORE.

GENERAL ARRANGEMENT.

The city and county are in a general way united in the management of the poor under the title of "The Trustees for the Poor of Baltimore City and County."

The whole number of Trustees is 7—of whom 4 must be residents in the city, and are appointed annually by the Mayor and Council; and the other 3 must be residents of the county and are appointed by the Governor and Council. Their powers are very extended. They receive as a compensation \$2 for every day they are actually engaged in their duties. They meet every week alternately at their office in the city and at the Almshouse.—When they meet at the Almshouse they decide upon cases of discharge, and fix the time for which paupers are to be kept at work. Their President, Treasurer, and Secretary, are chosen from among themselves; and the Board appoints an Overseer, attending Physician, Agent, and Matron, annually. In rotation the Trustees visit the Almshouse, and examine into the condition of the house, farm, &c. and make at the next meeting of the Board, a report. The Trustees decide upon the amount to be allowed to out-door pensioners, as well as upon the persons to be considered as such.

Beside the Trustees, there are 12 ward and 12 district Managers. At a meeting of the county Levy Court annually "one sensible and discreet inhabitant," residing in each election district in the county, is appointed to be a Manager of the Poor of the district in which he resides; and the Mayor and city Council in like manner appoint, annually, one inhabitant for each ward, to be Manager of the Poor for the ward in which he resides. The Managers as well as the Trustees, are under oath to perform their duties faithfully. The power and authority of the Managers appear to be limited to sending the indigent sick, or disabled persons, infants, or idiots in their respective wards to the Poor House. They continue in office one year—receive no compensation. If a pauper applies to them who has once been in the Almshouse, and who has not been regularly discharged, he is not sent in by the Managers, but referred to one of the Trustees who decides whether to send him in or not. This is designed as a precautionary measure to discourage elopements by increasing the difficulties of re-admission. They cannot send in any pauper who has not a legal settlement, which is obtained by living 12 months in the city or county. The ward Managers do not visit in all cases the applicants, but rely generally upon the recommendations of respectable citizens. That ward or district in which a person resides one day, is the one to whose Manager he is to apply. No slave is sent to the Almshouse. The Managers pay no money for any purpose whatever, and have nothing to do with illegitimates. The ward Managers have so little intercourse with the Trustees that one with whom we conversed did not know who was the Agent for the out-door poor and Almshouse.

Separate lists of those sent into the house by the Managers, are kept.

FUNDS.

There are two annual statements made out by the Trustees. One of which is for the expenses of persons sent to the Almshouse by the Managers of the districts, including the pensioners and paupers of the county distinctly from the city, who shall then be in the house or are out-door pensioners, which is to be delivered to the levy court; and a similar statement of the city paupers and pensioners distinct from those of the county. The levy court and the Mayor and Council then make an assessment for the county expenses, on the property in the county, exclusive of the city, and for the city expenses on the property in the city, exclusive of the county, and the amount so assessed is paid over to the Trustees between the 1st of May and the 1st of October, annually; as well as any deficiency from the preceding year. The average number in the house, monthly, during the year ending May 1832, was 540; of which the city average was 434 10-12, and the county average 53, and the strangers average 52 10-12; 2-3 of the strangers average fall to the city and 1-3 to the county.

The whole amount of the city's proportion, for the support of the poor, including about \$1500 for improvements and interest in 1831-32 was \$18,360 13; for 1832-33 about \$19000; population 90,000.

AGENT.

He is appointed by the Trustees with a salary of \$700, he gives bond with two sureties in the penal sum of \$5000. He keeps the books and general accounts of the Trustees, and makes the purchase of articles necessary for the establishment—collects rents and other monies due the Trustees and pays them over to the Treasurer—procures information relative to applicants for pensions, and persons desirous of admission to the house, and when required visits the pensioners, and the children that are bound. He keeps a list of the pensioners, and preserves their recommendations, and performs such other duties as are required.

The Overseer, every two weeks, makes out his requisition of the articles required for the house. This is laid before the Trustees at their meeting, and if approved, is handed over to the Agent, who enters it in a book, and makes the purchases, which he checks off as they are sent to the house. If any articles are required between the meetings of the Board, the Overseer sends to the Agent for them, and they are embraced in the next requisition, with the mark "anticipated" opposite, to intimate that they have been already procured. The Trustees furnish the funds to the Agent, who pays the bills, which with the requisitions are his vouchers for his account. Other bills than those for necessaries are passed by the Board and handed to the Agent to pay. He in fact pays all the bills, even for salaries.

The Agent keeps an account with each pensioner, crediting him with the sum which is agreed by the Trustees to be allowed per annum, and as he pays them quarterly he charges the respective accounts, taking a receipt from each pensioner.

OUT DOOR PENSIONERS.]

Out door relief is administered with great caution, it being a principle with the Trustees to send all to the Almshouse who can with any propriety go there. The pensioners are, therefore, generally of the more respectable class of poor. An intemperate person they will not relieve out of doors, and he must either go to the house or perish. All pensioners are cut off once in two years, and re-examined by the Trustees. All applications for pen-

sions must be made to the Trustees in writing, by the applicants themselves, supported by the recommendation of respectable, tax paying citizens; and they must be agreed to by the Board. When it is believed a pensioner cannot be safely trusted with the quarter's pension it is paid over to some respectable person to distribute to him as required.

From \$12 to \$30 are usually paid per annum, and no one can receive more than \$40.

The last year 1833—34 there were

95 city pensioners who received	\$1417 00
56 county do. do.	1216 50

\$2633 50

Besides the regular pensioners a small sum is distributed in incidental relief. In 1831—32 it amounted to only \$39, and 1832—33 to \$87 viz:

For city	\$71 00
“ county	6 00
“ city and county	10 00

\$87 00

No wood is given out even during winter, either by the Trustees or ward Managers.

BASTARDY.

All cases for public support, that come under the notice of the Trustees go to the house, where the expenses are charged to the mother. After the child is born, and the mother is well enough to go to work, which is determined by the Physician, the child is put in the nursery, and the mother allowed to give it nourishment as often as necessary.

All cases are attended to out of doors by the general agent; such as prosecutions, commutations, &c. The Attorney for the County attends to the prosecutions: they have no solicitor. They require as a commutation, \$210, or security for \$30 per annum.

Bastardy is a criminal offence. Collections are generally made by the Agent; sometimes by the mother, when confidence is to be placed in her. In the house, the charge for lying-in expenses, &c. is not more than 30, nor less than 20 cents per day, according to the ability of the father, or expense to which the mother subjects the house. Mothers when leaving the Almshouse are required to take their children with them, or pay their board in the house. In most cases, the mother and child go out together. There is no charge for girls after twelve months, and boys after fifteen months, excepting for clothing.

All foundlings are sent to the Almshouse. There have only been five in five years.

There is now on hand, not one case of collection for bastard children.

APPRENTICES.

Children are put out on trial for four to six weeks; and are then bound by the Trustees. Males till the age of 21 years, and girls till the age of 18. A number are sent to Adams, Cumberland, Chester, and other counties, in this state; being delivered to persons there without binding, but under promise to have them bound in Pennsylvania, and forward a copy of Indentures to the overseers of Baltimore. They are bound subject to the laws of Pennsylvania, by the overseers of the county. The Orphan's Court appoints a guardian for the boy, who gives with the boy his assent to be bound, and signs the indentures with the boy and overseer of the poor. They require six weeks schooling each year, freedom suits, and an English Bible. There are now 34 children out on trial.

THE ALMSHOUSE.

The Almshouse is about 3 miles from the city, connected with a farm of about 315 acres. It consists of a central building (which was formerly the country residence of a wealthy citizen) and two wings, with an intervening space, connected to the centre by a gallery or passage.

The centre building, with the exception of a lying-in ward, and a ward for white female venereal patients, is appropriated to the accommodation of the superintendent's family, the physicians and other officers, and the manager's office.

On the first floor of the wing, occupied by the males, are cells for lunatics, a large kitchen for the working-men to eat in, and two rooms for sick black men: these are partly below the surface.

On the second floor is a large sleeping room for working-men, a clothing room or store, a school room, and an anatomical cabinet.

On the third floor are two rooms used as surgical wards and hospital.

On the fourth, or garret floor, is a sleeping room for men in health.

On the women's side, or other wing, are,

1st. Cells for lunatics—large kitchen for cooking, and a large work room for spinning and carding, &c.

2d. A small room for seamstresses, &c.—another used as a sleeping room for old women—a matron's kitchen for cooking for the sick—the matron's private room, and a large room for children.

3d. White women's hospital—a large room for working women to sleep in.

4th. Garret, used as a hospital for black women, and a sleeping room for well women.

At night, each wing is shut off from the central building by closing the doors leading into the galleries.

The out-houses are a Bake house;† Dead house; shops for Shoemakers and Tailors, and a wash house.‡ Several of these were erected by the paupers, and are well built. The whole is surrounded by a wall 12 feet high, inclosing 4 to 5 acres.

OFFICERS.

Overseer at a salary of \$700. For his duties, see Appendix.

Matron, at a salary of \$150. For duties, see Appendix.

Baker, at a salary of \$12 per month. For duties, see Appendix.

A nurse and assistant to each sick ward, and one head to each of the other sleeping rooms; these are all paupers, and receive no pay.

Two Clerks in the office, also paupers; they receive no pay, excepting better clothes and food.

A *Farmer*, at a salary of \$400 per annum, who is found his wood and vegetables, but no other provisions.

Physician, at a salary of \$600. He resides in the city.

† The Bake House ovens will bake three barrels of flour in bread at once. A person appointed by the Overseer draws from the Baker every morning the necessary quantity of bread for the day.

‡ The Wash House contains three kettles of sixty gallons each, set in brick work, a pump room and soap room adjoining. All the soft soap is made in the house; the hard is purchased. In the second story is an ironing room, warmed by a drum passing through the floor, and connected with a stove in the wash house below. The irons are heated upon a cast iron plate, set upon brick work.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

Paupers are admitted by an order signed by a manager of the ward.

When admitted a pauper is examined by the overseer as to his place of birth, age, where landed, how long in Baltimore, where from, trade, disease, whether vaccinated or not, religion, whether he uses tobacco, his family, &c.

An inventory is taken of his clothing and other effects, which is indorsed upon the order of admission, to prevent dispute about them. He is permitted to take out all he brought in with him; or they are given, in case of death, to his legal representatives. If, however, any valuable property is discovered, the public are first to be indemnified for his maintenance.

As soon as a pauper is admitted, his clothes are removed, he is washed, combed and shaved, and furnished with clean clothing. If well, he is sent to the proper ward, and set to work by the overseer; if sick, he is placed under treatment, and when recovered, is reported by the physician as able to work, and set at it.

An account is opened with each pauper: if a male, over 15 years of age, or if a female over 12 years, in which they are charged with medical attendance, at 20 cents per day while under treatment, or 30 cents per day in the cells—the expense of bringing them to the house, and for every garment furnished them: and they are credited with every day's work they may perform. The charge for food, medicine, &c. may not exceed 30 cents, and they may be detained and compelled to work until the balance due from them is paid; but this is not exacted when a pauper is regularly discharged; nor is any balance to his credit paid to him, but the account is considered as settled when he is discharged. But if a pauper elopes, before he has compensated the public for his expenses, he is guilty of a misdemeanor, and may be convicted of it by the city Court, and sentenced to work and labor for any term at the discretion of the Court, not exceeding twelve months: and a certificate under the Corporate seal of the trustees, of the elopement, is sufficient evidence to a justice to issue a warrant for his arrest, and to bind him over or commit for trial before the proper Court, as in other cases of misdemeanor. The trustees, however, are authorized, notwithstanding, to dismiss any pauper, without requiring compensation by labor or otherwise, for the expenses charged against him. An account being opened for every such person, and the trustees having determined the length of time for which he is to labor, it is entered down, as well as the balance standing against him when he eloped. Sometimes large balances appear to the credit of the paupers, which are not paid; as it is not considered as really gained by them; nor is it placed to their credit should they be again admitted. The allowance for male labor is 7 to 14 cents, and of female, 6 to 10 cents per day.

Paupers, having eloped, cannot be admitted again into the house without a written permit from a trustee, which must state that he is aware of his having run away.

Great attention is required to cleanliness; the rooms and passages are white-washed during the year several times; the floors and steps scoured at least once a week, and swept three times a day or oftener. Each wooden bedstead is taken asunder and cleansed every week. Iron bedsteads which cost \$5 50 each are used in many of the wards, and are to be generally adopted. The beds are of straw, which is renewed every month, and the blankets and ticking washed every other month, and the pillow cases and napkins and sheets every other week at least. The working-men make their own beds, and the head of the room sees that it is well kept, and shaves the men. There is a spitting-box with sand at each bed. They

have no chambers in their rooms; but in the passage or water closets outside are a large tub and a bucket for necessary purposes; a light is suspended from the ceiling, to enable the persons to see. These tubs and buckets are emptied twice a day, viz: at day light in the morning, and 3 o'clock, P. M.; and their contents conveyed into hogsheds, at the lower part of the inclosure, which carried out upon the farm daily. Each bed is furnished with one pillow, are one sheet, and with one blanket in summer, and three in winter. Each room is furnished with at least three Bibles and three Testaments. The outer gates of the yard are locked at sunset, and not opened before sunrise. The apartments of the poor are closed at dark, and remain so till daylight. The overseer sees that the lights and fires are extinguished at 9 o'clock, except in the sick rooms, which are subject to the physicians.

The men are shaved twice a week. All are required to wash and comb themselves at least once a day, and change their linen at least once a week. All who are capable, make their own beds and sweep their own rooms and passages.

A room is appropriated to the receiving of dirty clothes and distributing them to be washed. A record is kept of them, by a clerk, to whom, when clean, they are returned, to be distributed to the rooms where they belong. Each room sends a list of them, which is entered in a book, and the clothes when received and returned, compared with it. All the clothes are marked with the name or number of the ward to which they belong.

They are required to attend divine worship when performed in the house on Sunday, if not permitted to go out: those who have conscientious scruples, are required to remain in their rooms. Visitors, except ministers, or persons introduced by trustees, are excluded on the Sabbath, except between 7 and 10 o'clock A. M. The men and women attend worship together.

On other days, paupers may visit their friends, or they them, at the discretion of the overseer. Only one for every twenty in the house is absent at one time.

No visitor is allowed to enter or go through the house without permission of the overseer, or a trustee; and no visitor is permitted to visit the insane apartment without in addition to the above, a written order from the attending physicians, and then must be attended by a student or nurse.

Persons wishing to be discharged, apply to the overseer on the Friday previous to the meeting of the trustees on the following Wednesday: the overseer makes out the account of each, and lays it before the Board; if in debt the time is calculated that it would require to work it out; the individual then comes before the Board, and they then say whether he shall be detained or discharged, and he is informed of the result by the overseer. The overseer grants liberty at discretion without consulting the trustees. If paupers return intoxicated, or after the time allowed, they cannot be received but by consent of the overseer.

Vagrants are not discharged in less than thirty days; and should any pauper elope and be returned as a vagrant within twelve months, he is at the discretion of the overseer, showered* and kept one week in solitary confinement on bread and water, and detained one month in addition to the time he was adjudged to serve on his first admission.

No pauper can be discharged on the application of a friend or relative, if in the opinion of the trustees, that friend was able to support him when first admitted, unless he pays the whole amount due from the pauper.

* The Shower bath is a small apartment or case, to the back of which slats are nailed in such a manner as to form nearly a semi-circle, and a corresponding semi-circular frame is attached to the inside of the door; so, as when shut, to completely inclose the sufferer, and keep him in a perpendicular position. Above, a barrel is fixed, with small holes in the bottom of it, and is so managed, that either the whole quantity of water may descend at once, or drip very slowly. This last is considered the most effectual mode of punishing, and is quite severe.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The general infirmary for females is a room about 70 by 40 feet. There were 33 patients in it. The bedsteads here are all of iron.

The infirmary for colored women is in the garret—contains 29 beds, of which 19 are occupied.

Lying-in ward, 5—with children.

Syphilitic ward, 13 or 14 females.

White men's hospital 32 patients, 36 beds.

Surgical ward, 27 patients, 34 beds. White men's venereal cases are in this ward. The white male, and black male and female venereal patients are not separated from those with other diseases.

Colored hospital two rooms, 13 patients. The cases of fever are separated from other cases.

There are 13 women, 4 men, lunatics who require confinement.

About 2000 cases were treated in the house the year, ending 1st May, 1832. The deaths were 281; being about 14 per cent; and 1810 cases the year ending 1st May, 1833; deaths 326, of which 133 were by cholera.

There is a kitchen especially for the sick.

There is an attending physician, who is elected annually by the Trustees, and resides in the city, with a salary of \$600; he is required to attend at the Almshouse at least once every day. There are also at present 5 resident students; the number is fixed by the Trustees.

The attending physician is required to visit, every day, such cases as require the aid of his professional experience, and occasionally to examine the other cases under the care of the students. He has charge of the medical library and surgical instruments and apparatus. The surgical instruments are not to be used in operations post mortem nor for making anatomical preparations.† He signs all the requisitions for medicine and hospital stores and sees that the students practice economy in the use of them. He is required to examine, once a week, all patients taking, liquors, tinctures, or opium, and to furnish the Trustees when they meet at the Almshouse a list of such patients stating the kind and quantity of stimuli given to each. He signs all bills for medicine, &c. before payment by the agent. He directs the diet, clothing, and medical treatment as far as health and cleanliness are concerned. He reports nurses to the overseer, who neglect their duty, and furnishes occasionally, information to the Trustees on the medical department, and the deportment of the students. The students are under his direction. He has charge of their medical education, and assigns to them their duties, and is responsible to the Trustees for their discharge of them, as well as for their deportment. He is to be at the Almshouse when the Trustees meet there. He is to be present at all important operations of surgery, and if he do not operate himself, assigns the cases to the students, viz: obstetrical cases alternately, commencing with the senior student; at which only two students shall be present. In difficult cases the attending physician is to direct in presence of all the students; all other surgical operations alternately—the senior student taking always the first of each class of such operations, thus the senior student may some times have two operations immediately succeeding each other.

The student who has resided longest in the house is senior student, if he be deemed competent by the attending physician. All the students are accommodated with boarding, lodging, and washing in the house. They pay

†The instruments are kept in a show case in one of the entries of the centre building, and always open to the inspection of the Trustees and others; they appeared to be in excellent order.

\$225 per annum, quarterly in advance. After having paid for the first two years they may remain a third year free of expense. No student is appointed for a shorter term than 12 months, except a graduate who may be appointed for 6 months.

Patients, when admitted sick, fall to the share of each student in rotation as they come in—commencing with the senior student. The students do not therefore, have charge of a whole ward, but only their own patients in it; whom they attend until the case is decided. If a working hand is taken sick, the senior student is called, and he sends him to the proper ward; where he is delivered to the proper student in turn, who is notified of the case by the nurse. Each student keeps a list of his own patients and every Saturday reports them to the senior student, who enters them in a book, from which at the end of the year a report is made out for the Trustees.

Every day a list of persons admitted during the day is made out by the clerk, which is handed to the senior student, whose duty it is to examine whether they have been vaccinated or not, and if not, have it done; and the attending physician is required to report at each meeting of the Trustees, the number he has vaccinated since they last met. The clerk also reports to him any deaths which have occurred during the day.

The senior student has entire charge of the cells.

The students act as apothecaries, aided by a man and boy in the shop. They or the nurses bleed and cup. There is little or no leeching done, their whole stock of leeches, about half a dozen, was contained in a small bottle on the mantle of the apothecary's shop, and was taken out of a neighboring creek.

The attending physician prepares a requisition for the sick every two weeks, giving the patient's name, and the articles for each meal. This is carefully reviewed by the Trustees, and is handed to the matron, who has every thing prepared in the kitchen, from whence the food is taken by the nurses to the wards, who are summoned by the ringing of a bell. Should any variation in the diet be necessary it is made by verbal direction of the physician. Eggs are very seldom prescribed, the physician does not recollect to have ordered them, or chickens but once or twice. There is no limited list of medicines.

There are no public clinical lectures in the Almshouse; these are attended at the infirmary in the city, charge \$5. They charge at the medical school \$20 for each of 6 professors.

The students have permission to examine, without special permission from the Trustees, all who die, if not claimed by friends within 24 hours from death.

The students generally take notes of all cases attended by them; for their own benefit; and by a late regulation each student is required to leave on record, for the benefit of the house, an account of at least one important case, which has occurred in the Almshouse.

An anatomical cabinet room has been erected, in which is commenced an anatomical museum; where each student is required, before he leaves the house, to deposit some specimen of morbid anatomy prepared by himself, which is labelled with the name of the donor.

The Medical Students are sent to the city every Thursday; one half of them in the morning, and one half in the evening. Two of those, now in their second year, are sent every day to attend the lectures.

All the nurses and assistants are paupers receiving no pay.

Opium is not regularly allowed to persons not actually under medical treatment.

There are no out door physicians and apothecaries; the sick being attended by the dispensaries.

Those who die out of doors are buried by the Board of Health.

The students are not allowed to use vinous, spirituous, or fermented liquors, even though they pay for them themselves; nor are they permitted to play cards.

THE FARM, &c.

The Farm consists of about 315 acres. They are under the care of a farmer, at a salary of \$400; and all the vegetables, butter, milk, and wood, required by his family; other necessities he procures for himself. There is also a hand employed by the year, at \$80, who is furnished with a house, and boards in the almshouse; and another hand at \$9 per month and found. Hands are also furnished by the house from the inmates; those amount to 10 or 12 on an average. On the farm are two Barns, Corn sheds, Pig styes, &c. Some grinding is done by horse power. They sell enough from the farm to pay the expenses of the farm. They use from three to four thousand dollars from the farm in the house, besides straw, corn, rye, potatoes, cabbage, turnips, garden vegetables. They keep 20 to 22 cows. They fatten about 8000 pounds of pork per annum, and buy about as much more.

The farmer has the direction and superintendence of the hands, though they are still amenable to the overseer for violations of the rules of the house. The farmer keeps an account of all improvements made on the farm, articles produced, and makes a report annually, for oftener, if required to the trustees: keeps an account of all persons in his employ, the amount of labour they perform, and reports disobedience and disorderly conduct.

EMPLOYMENT.

The trustees act extensively upon the principle that all persons who are supported by the public shall contribute by labor, so far as they are capable of performing it, to their support. Therefore, whether the employment be profitable to the institution or not, is not so much an object of inquiry, as whether they can find any thing that they are capable of doing, wishing to destroy in the minds of the pauper the idea of absolute dependence upon public support, which is considered to have, both morally and physically, a pernicious influence upon them, as members of society. Of course, however, they endeavour to find such labor within the ability of the paupers, as will be productive to the institution.

The modes of employing the poor are such as are common to most institutions of the kind. Such as, work about the house, on the farm, in the quarry, breaking stone for the roads, tailoring, shoemaking, weaving, spinning, carding, wool picking, picking oakum, carpentering, &c.

They make shoes more than sufficient for the use of the house; the Trustees estimate that they make a profit on the shoes made and sold, of 20 cents per pair; calculating only the cost of the materials, at 80 cents, and selling at \$1 to \$1 12½.

The clothes are made and mended in the house.

We saw one blind man making mats of corn shucks, &c. One shoemaker was over 80 years of age.

The carpenters make coffins, window sashes and frames, &c.

Manufacturers send wool (Spanish burred) to the almshouse, to be picked, at five cents per pound, rough—reduces *one half* by picking.

The following articles are made in the house:

Coverlets, cotton and wool mixed.

Tow linen for frocks and trowsers, in summer, and woolen and cotton mixed, for winter.

Cotton and wool, half and half, for petticoats.

Cotton sheeting.

Stockings.

Yarn, for sale.

Rag carpets, for sale, made of old clothes.

They exchange rags for writing paper; they have bought only one ream of paper for the office, since the present overseer has been in office.

Old clothes are pickled, then washed; if worth it, they are mended; if not, cut into rags, for carpets, &c.

DIET.

See general article with this title.

NEW YORK.

GENERAL ARRANGEMENTS.

Five Commissioners, appointed by the Councils, have charge of the Alms House, Bridewell, Hospital, &c. at Bellevue; the Penitentiary, at Blackwell's Island; Children's Asylum, and farm at Long Island; and Bridewell in the City. They have no compensation. They appoint the officers of the Almshouse. They have an office in the City in the old Almshouse which is kept open every day, till 10 o'clock P. M., not excepting Sunday. Their Agent receives \$800 per annum—resides in the House with his family. On Friday afternoons the Commissioners meet here. In the lower part of the building is a room or two furnished with beds, in which persons who apply too late in the day to be sent to the Almshouse, are kept and fed till next morning—or where paupers collect until there is a load made up. This is also a receptacle for lost children; if not claimed in 3 or 4 days they are sent to the Almshouse. Sometimes parents send them there to get rid of supporting them, under the pretext of their being lost.

The Agent keeps the accounts of disbursements for out door relief, or gives orders for burials—examines foreign passengers for commutation on board vessels in port—draws orders on the Treasurer—buys wood for distribution. If paupers apply to be sent to the Almshouse, he refers them, except in urgent cases, to the Commissioners.

There is also an assistant Clerk, at a salary of \$550 per annum, who attends to the office when the Agent is absent, collects bills sent from Bellevue—copies them in a book with a margin on which the Agent gives him a receipt for the money. He also collects for bastardy cases.

There is also a Visiter, at \$600 per annum—he visits vessels at Quarantine ground—for the accommodation of the merchants, who allow him \$3 per visit, he paying his own expenses—he visits when necessary all cases of paupers asking admission—and sends them to the Almshouse, or refers them to the Commissioners. The Agent, Visiteror, Commissioners sign orders of

admission—the Visiter gives such incidental out door relief in urgent cases, as is required—generally from 50 cents to 100, or more if necessary, and then reports to the Commissioners on Friday, an alphabetical list of visits to be made by the Agent, is prepared at the office, as persons apply to the Commissioners—this list the Visiter takes with him, and as he pays the visit, he notes opposite the names the circumstances he may learn—and the amount he has paid, if any. This, when he has gone through with all the names, he returns to the office, so as to present to the Commissioners and Agent, a history of the cases.

In winter an assistant Visiter is appointed at 1.50 per day and the city divided in two districts. The Visiter calls and pays the regular pensioners once a month \$2.

The superintendent at Bellevue is the Treasurer also of the Commissioners.

There is a hearse driver at \$1.50 per day; he conveys the sick, and such other persons as cannot walk to the Almshouse—and also the dead to the burying ground. There are 2 hearses, or carriages, 1 single, 1 double. Beds are placed in them for the sick to lie upon. The dead are kept, when practicable, till there is a load of 6 persons—they bury out of town about 4 miles, in a general pit, or trench, which contains 4 coffins in height, and 3 feet of earth on top; they commence the trench at one side of the ground, and as they dig cover over the former diggings. An avenue or street having been run through a former ground, the Commissioners were obliged to disinter about 3000 bodies. The prisoners from Blackwell's Island were employed in this work. Coffins are made at the Corporation Yard, of white pine boards furnished by the Commissioners; they are planed—flat top, and stained (when desired by friends,) at 50 cents extra. Any pauper may have a single grave if his friends will pay \$1 for it.

Magistrates have power to commit to the Almshouse for 6 months, which increases the number of vagrants.

The Commissioners say to persons who have eloped from the Almshouse, that they will be received again upon condition that they will go to the penitentiary—if they consent they are committed by a magistrate or alderman on recommendation of the Commissioners, thereby making elopement a penitentiary offence.

Persons taken up by the watch are carried to the Watch-house to be examined by the Commissioners next day, when their case is decided.

ALMSHOUSE—BELLEVUE.

The Almshouse at Bellevue is situated about four miles from the city, on the East river. It is built of stone, and inclosed by a wall, and embraces several buildings. The Hospital, the Superintendent's house, &c.

The *Almshouse* contains about 40 rooms occupied as follows:

- No. 1 & 2, Men with sore legs.
- 3, Invalids.
- 4, Convalescent.
- 5, Working men.
- 6, Men with sore eyes—these are separated from other diseases.
- 7, 8, 9, 10, Old invalids, soldiers.
- 11, 12, By invalid single men.
- 13, Mechanics, who make all the shoes and clothes throughout the house—they work elsewhere.
- 14, Superannuated females who sew a little.
- 15, Invalid men.
- 16, 17, Working men.

- 18, Working men. To this room is given the name of "Algerine Hall," they being generally of the most abandoned characters, some with sore shins and legs. It is much crowded, and by way of economising room is furnished with bedsteads two stories high, that is, one bedstead above another.
 - 19, 20, 21, 22 & 23, Infirm old women—in basement story, from 17 to 20 beds each. Inmates employed at knitting and sewing. One nurse to each room, taken from them. The women make their own tea,—generally respectable women.
 - 24, & 25, Respectable old women.
 - 26, Working women, engaged at knitting, sewing, &c. One of them keeps a small confectionary shop, from which she sells to the paupers.
 - 27, Old women, who sew and knit.
 - 28, Women, neither sick nor well—not able to do much.
 - 29, Working women, who wash, sew, and knit, in this room.
 - 30, Room for women before confinement, whether illegitimate or not. About 13 in all; 3 or 4 not married. Some children—women employed at sewing.
 - 31, Lying-in ward for white women, legitimate and illegitimate together; 4 women confined; 1 nurse, 1 assistant.
 - 32, Women, after confinement—9.
 - 33, Married men, women and children, 11 families, each family eats at a table to itself.
 - 34, Aged invalids.
 - 35, Not very sick, but incurable, but for whom they have too room sufficient in the hospital.
 - 36, Same as 33.
 - 37, Sick, but not hospital patients, women and children.
 - 38, Scrubbers and wash-women.
 - 39, Women of the worst class, with vicious filthy habits, having no regard for themselves. This corresponds with the men's "Algerine Hall." 26 women and 2 children.
- One range of calls for ophthalmia.
 One do. do. for lunatics.

The women eat in their wards. All the men that can go to the eating room do so.

The kitchen has 80 gallon kettles fixed in brick work, with furnaces; they use coal.

There is an apartment appropriated to children to be bound out, and those too small to go to Long Island. When crowded they sleep four in a bed. There are two large rooms on the second and third stories, principally for sleeping, one nurse to each room. There are about 60 children here, half of each sex. Boys at one end of the building and girls at the other. One room is entirely managed by a blind nurse, who dresses and washes the children, makes the beds, and keeps the room clean; and it appeared to be one of the cleanest rooms we visited.

There is a regular chapel, in the house, with pews, galleries, and pulpit; it will contain 1000 persons; a minister is employed at a salary of \$500 per annum; the present one is a Baptist, but no sectarian principles are inculcated. He preaches here in the morning and afternoon, and between services spends an hour at the female state prison. Males and females attend here. It is not open at night; he preaches four nights in the week in the wards.

There are also a bakehouse, blacksmith's shop, carpenter's shop, paint shop, a wash house; and a hot house attached to the superintendent's garden, placed with its back to the bakehouse, from which it derives considerable warmth.

The superintendent's house is a separate building, having a large garden attached to it.

<i>Census during the year 1832—33.</i>					
Admitted	-	-	-	5409	
Discharged	2825	}	-	-	Men, 456
Eloped	215				Women, 504
Died	834				Boys, 374
					Girls, 201
In the house, May 1, 1833,			-	1535	
					<hr/> 1535

HOSPITAL AT BELLEVUE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT. 1

This is a building at some distance from the Almshouse, although in the same general inclosure. There is a resident physician with a salary of \$1500 and found; and 5 students who are boarded, &c., they neither receive nor pay any thing at present. They formerly paid \$100 to the resident physician. The hospital is divided as follows:

- 1, Room for nurses to sleep in.
- 2, Women's surgical, 10 patients, 16 beds—50 by 31 feet.
- 3, Consumptive and phthisical patients. In answer to an inquiry whether keeping them by themselves had any effect on their spirits or diseases, it was replied generally, no.
- 4, 5, & 6, For men, same as Nos. 1, 2, & 3.
- 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, & 12. Six large rooms, divided by two partitions, rising only about 7 or 8 feet so that while below it appears to be a suite of three rooms, the upper part is common to the same atmosphere; this is considered by the physician objectionable. The two first divisions are appropriated to cases of fever, and the third to venereal cases.

The ground floor is occupied by maniacs, &c.

The cells are rooms containing about 8 beds; about 50 patients, women. There are long entries running through the building. The Doctor says this is the most defective part of the establishment. There are also single cells for confirmed cases. One female nurse attends and receives \$50 per annum. The men's cells are much the same as the women's; there are about 50 men, patients, and two male cell keepers who receive no pay.

Some of the lunatics were employed at washing and scrubbing.

There is a steward of the hospital who receives \$500 per annum. He has charge of the provisions and distributes them. The students are boarded free from expense. They go round with the principal physician, receive his instructions, and then attend to the cases. They cup and bleed. They leech very little; when required, leeches are bought and applied by the students. Not more than \$50 per year are paid for leeching.

The physician at the hospital at Bellevue has charge of all the sick in the Almshouse and Penitentiary, with one graduate to assist him, who is confined to these two departments and has no pay. Blackwell's and Long Island children's asylum are also under his superintendence, with an assistant physician who resides on Blackwell's island with the superintendent of the Penitentiary. He visits the asylum every day or oftener if required; when wanted a horn is blown at the asylum. He receives a salary of \$500. The expense of medicine, wine, beer, &c. in 1832 was about \$1400.

There is an apothecary and shop at Bellevue, he receives \$200 per annum and his board.

There is a hospital in the Penitentiary attached to the Almshouse and under the superintendence of the commissioners. There are about 23 inmates, many of them syphilitic. In these cases the physician informed us he made great use of a solution of chloride of lime, as a wash—injected.

The number of patients in the Almshouse hospital, May 1, 1833, was, 118

viz: Men	-	-	60	
Women	-	-	58	
The number of maniacs same time,				
viz. Men	-	-	54	
Women	-	-	64	118
Total	-	-	-	336

MANUFACTURES AND EMPLOYMENTS.

The factory is a room 200 feet by 25. Here were

4	employed carding wool
2	do. spinning do.
16 to 20	do. picking do.
1	slubbing,
2	weaving woolen cloth,
7	do. cotton do.

They buy no woolen clothing, but purchase about one half of the cotton clothing. They spin no cotton, buy No. 9 and 11, yarn.

They knit all the men's woolen stockings.

They supply the Penitentiary with woolen clothing, and consider it profitable.

They pay 40½ cents for black washed wool and 42 for white.

The superintendent of the factory is a pauper and receives no pay.

Two men will weave 100 yards per week.

Shoe Making—The foreman receives \$550 per annum; 15 to 20 hands make all the shoes for the Almshouse; 5 are boys; all the shoes are sewed.

Weaver's room—9 weaving cotton, 11 looms; No. 9 and 11, some 12—no profit made on cotton goods; two looms will make 100 yards per week.

Tailor's shop—4 tailors cutting and making clothes. They make all the woolen clothes used. The jackets are woolen, lined with Burlaps, f f. 5½ No. 2, cost 15 cents a double ell.

No. 2 is used for Bed ticks,

3 do. Pantaloon—German.

The Bakery supplies all the establishments at Bellevue, and on the island. There are 4 ovens, 2 of the patent kind, heated at the side which are preferred, and 2 of the common. They bake 12 bbls. of flour per day: made of superfine and scratched, 1 bbl. makes about 86 loaves of bread of 3¼ lbs. Rye the same; which is given to the males in the Almshouse, and to all in the Penitentiary. There are 5 bakers; the principal receives \$312 per annum, the rest are paupers.

Blacksmith's shop—The principal is paid \$1 50 per day, occasionally. They make hammers for breaking stone, pretty much shaped like an egg, steel pointed; weighing 1½ to 7 lbs: sledges 7 lbs.; beside all the smith's work of the house, they make stove pipes, basins, horse shoes, &c. They have two furnaces and use Virginia coal. There is also a tinman's shop connected with it.

Carpenter's shop—Foreman has \$1 75 per day, employed principally in making coffins and doing repairs through the house. Some wagon wheels are made by the paupers.

Paint shop for keeping paints and coffins.

Lumber loft for keeping lumber in.

Wash house, 2 kettles of 80 gallons each; 24 persons washing and ironing. Iron plate for heating irons. All the soft soap is made in the house for all the establishments; they buy potash for the purpose, which they consider cheaper than ashes. Buy all the tallow.

Beside these, some of the paupers are employed on the island at breaking stone for McAdamising roads, &c. Many can work at this who can do nothing else; they sit down while at work. They obtain 75 cents per square yard for broken stone, and some hands can break this much a day, and they will average 50 cents per square yard; it is broken small and must pass through a ring.

Some of the paupers are employed upon the farm.

THE FARM is on Long Island, consists of about 240 acres and is under the care of a farmer and his wife. He receives \$500, and their living except clothing. The remainder of the produce of the farm goes to the Alms-house. Most of the labor is performed by the convicts from the island. They keep 18 to 20 cows; they raise potatoes, corn, broom corn, oats, and hay in abundance.

There is also a farmer at Bellevue who receives \$300 per annum.

MANUFACTURES IN 1832—33.

Woolen cloth 1862 yards; woolen and cotton 9234 do.; stocking yarn 1015 lbs.; shoes 2725 pairs; do. repaired 1337 do.; woolen suits, made 496 suits; summer suits do. 476 do.; shirts made 1696; women's and girls dresses do. 1286; stockings knit 1050; coffins made 1100; soft soap 1500 bbls.; beside the following for the Penitentiary.—Woolen cloth 4363 yards; do. suits 430; summer trowsers 341.

REPORT OF LABOUR

Done by the Paupers for the term of Six Months, to wit, from the first of April to the first of October, 1833.

Number of Male adults	506.	Number of Female do.	530.	Total	1036
Do. of Boys,	327.	Do. of Girls,	204.	Total	531
				Total	1567

Whole number employed, and the amount of Work by each Shop.

TAILOR'S SHOP.

1 Cutter, 5 Tailors.

Summer Clothing.—Boys' Jackets 120, Trowsers 157,

Men's Summer Clothing.—Trowsers 250.

Men's Winter Clothing.—Trowsers 55.

Women Sewing, 50. Do Knitting, 40.

Clothing made by same.—Men's Shirts, 366; Boys do. 128; Women's Chemise, 305; Girls do. 129; Women's Petticoats 111; do. Short Gowns 125; do. Gowns 81; do. Aprons 129; Children's Jacket and Trowsers 43; do. Frocks 19; Sheets 203; Pillow Cases 66; Spreads 61; Bed Cases 48; Sun Bonnets 210; Stockings. pr. 320.

Clothing Repaired.—Men's, Women's and Children's garments 1197.

SHOE SHOP.

11 Men Shoemakers; 5 Boys, do.; 3 Shoe Binders; Men's Shoes made 289 pr.; Women's do. do. 774 do.; Children's do do. 624 do.; Repaired 884 pair.

FACTORY.

11 Weavers; 12 Wheel Turners; 4 Spoolers; 11 Bobbin Winders, 2 Spinners; 1 Slubber; 3 Labourers; 20 Wool Pickers; 2 Machine Tenders; 6 Black Boys.

Cotton and Woolen Cloth made.—W. Cloth yds. 1533; C. and W. do. yds. 900; Cotton Shirting yds. 7550; Stocking Yarn 600 lbs.; W. Warp, for 2800 yds. of cloth.

BAKE HOUSE.

5 Bakers; 2 Labourers. An average of 11 Bbls. of Flour made into Bread daily.

AGRICULTURISTS AT BELLEVUE.

10 Farmers; 3 Teamsters.

Amount of Produce.—2000 Bushels Potatoes; 500 do. Oats; 1000 do. Turnips; 10,000 heads of Cabbage; 100 Tons Hay; 100 Rods Stone Wall; Broom Corn for 1000 Brooms.

CARPENTER SHOP.

8 Carpenters; 400 Coffins made; all the Repairs to the Carts, Wagons, and the building about the establishment.

BLACKSMITHS SHOP.

2 Blacksmiths; 16 Horses constantly shod; 3 Yoke of Oxen; the same Repairs as are done by the Carpenters.

MISCELLANEOUS.

4 Boatmen; 1 Ostler; 2 Coopers; 1 Herdsman; 3 Cartmen; 1 Scavenger; 2 Cow Boys; 1 Labourer at Barn; 6 Gardeners; 2 Men in Wood Yard; 4 Labourers at Wash House; 1 Man in Doctor's Office; 1 Tinman, 2 Labourers in Kitchen; 3 Labourers in Men's Dining Hall; 2 Cooks for Paupers, 2 Men Cleaning Yards; 1 Man for Potatoe Cellar; 13 Orderlies in Almshouse; 24 Nurses in do.; 10 do. for Children Nursery; 3 Women in Kitchen, for Officer's table; 5 Women in Men's Dining Hall, 4 Assistants to Matron; 6 Scrubbers; 26 Washerwomen; 2 Women to Wash House; 12 Ironers; 3 milk Women; 7 Flax Spinners.

HOSPITAL.

3 Men and 1 Women for Men Lunatics; 2 Nurses in Women's do.; 5 Nurses in Men's Wards; 5 Nurses in Women's do.; 6 Orderlies in Men's Wards; 1 Man Labourer in Women's do.; 2 Cooks for Officers Table; 2 Chambermaids; 1 Cook for Patients; 1 Female Assistant; 1 Waiter and Coachman; 1 Boy in Apothecaries' Shop; 1 Man in do. Kitchen; 1 do. in Wood Yard and Garden.

LONG ISLAND FARMS.

2 Team Drivers; 1 Cow Boy; 6 Farmers; 2 Milk Women; 2 Cooks.

LONG ISLAND NURSERIES.

6 Washerwoman; 13 Nurses; 6 Sewing Women; 2 Ironers; 6 Cooks; 4 Men Labourers; 2 Women Helpers; 1 Man to take charge of Boys,

OFFICERS OF THE ALMSHOUSE.

The Officers of the Almshouse are the Superintendent, appointed by Councils with a salary of 1600—he gives bond in \$10,000 and takes oath for the faithful execution of his duties—he is required twice a year at least to make a return to Councils in relation to the numbers admitted, discharged or died, and quarterly a report, of the general state and condition of the house, suggesting attentions or improvements when necessary—he examines and countersigns accounts of the Agent—pays to the Chamberlain of the city all moneys received, &c.

The other officers in the house will be seen from the following report of superintendent.

APPOINTED BY THE COMMON COUNCIL.

Superintendant Almshouse, &c.	\$1600	per annum.
Clerk, do. do.	750	per annum.
Resident Physician, do. do.	1500	per annum.

: APPOINTED BY THE COMMISSIONERS OF ALMSHOUSE. :

2 Stewards for Almshouse,	\$ 500	per annum each.
1 Steward of Hospital,	500	per annum.
1 Matron of Almshouse,	200	per annum.
1 Nurse of Lunatics,	50	per annum,
1 Apothecary at Hospital,	200	per annum.
1 Foreman of Shoe shop,	400	per annum.
1 Foreman of Carpenter's Shop,	1½	per day, except Sunday.
1 Foreman of Blacksmith do.	1½	per day, except Sunday.
1 Foreman of Bakehouse,	\$ 6	per week, \$312.
1 Overseer of Long Island Farms,	500	per annum.
1 Farmer at Bellevue,	300	per annum.
1 Matron of Long Island Nurseries	150	per annum.
1 Chaplain of Bellevue Establishment	\$500	per annum.
1 Matron of hospital,	150	per annum.

OLD ALMSHOUSE, (PARK.)

1 Agent of Commissioners,	\$800.
1 Clerk of do.	550.
1 Visiter of do.	600
1 Hearse Driver,	12s per day 552.50.

CHILDREN'S ASYLUM.

Three buildings, each separate from the rest, are appropriated to the accommodation of the children.

One contains a nursery, sleeping and school rooms. The school is admirably arranged, and conducted on the monitorial system. The school room is 100 by 25 feet. There were, at the time we visited it, 200 boys, and 48 girls. The teacher is paid \$600 from the common school expenses of the state, and also an assistant at \$100. The monitors are placed on an elevated seat at the end of each bench. In order to ascertain the amount to be drawn from the school fund, the teacher takes an account daily of the number attending each morning and evening, from which an annual statement is prepared, and sworn to by the teacher, showing the average attendance, which is divided by 500, the number of sessions in a year; each week consisting of

10 sessions. The weekly attendance then was 245. The commissioners are entitled to draw from the fund for children between the ages of 4 and 16. All the stationery is furnished by the school fund. The benches and other fixtures by the commissioners. All the women engaged about the asylum are paupers, and not paid for their services, except one who receives \$150 per annum.

A second building contains the hospital and sleeping rooms; there were 15 sick; the physician from Blackwell's Island, attends here also.

A third building contains dining rooms, and sleeping rooms for the larger boys, and no girls.

All the buildings are framed, two stories high, with wide piazzas around, both on the first and second stories. The sleeping rooms are about 8 feet square; beds for 4 boys in each. There are 26 rooms, 13 on each side of a hall. No men under pay. A preacher from the Almshouse visits here. There is a pauper superintendent, who is allowed to correct the children. On the beds are 3 blankets and a sheet. The beds are of straw, placed on cots.

The children rise at sunrise, and wash before going to school. Breakfast about 7 to 8; dine at 12; sup at sun down; retire at candle light; have prayers.

Apprentices, when badly treated by their masters, or children not taken proper care of by their parents, can be taken from them by an order from the police court, upon the representation of any commissioner, or respectable citizen; but they must first be relieved, and the parents arrested.

EMIGRANTS.

The master of every vessel from a foreign port, must report foreign passengers within 24 hours under penalty of \$75 for each, and for making a partial report \$500 for each short reported.

Passengers in Coasting Vessels are also reported. All unnaturalized foreigners coming from any port in the United States, by sea, are charged as if arriving from a foreign port.

The Agent or Visiter on the arrival of a vessel with Passengers, goes on board and examines the condition of each one, and determines the amount of commutation; which may be from 1 to 10 dollars per head according to circumstances; if thought too high, he may require bonds.

It is optional with the merchants to bond, or to commute; the latter is generally preferred; there are instances, however, of bonding after reporting to commute, but not after paying. After examination and assessment, if the merchant thinks it too high he will give bond. Bonds are given for \$300 for each passenger to indemnify the city, &c. for their support for 2 years. The report is made at the Mayor's Office, and the Bonds given there with two sufficient securities besides the Captain; the sureties may or may not be the owner or consignors of the vessel. The Bonds are attached to the original report of the vessel, and after being recorded in the city, are sent to the Almshouse, to guard against passengers avoiding payment,

On account of a Lunatic who was among the passengers of a vessel, the average of all the passengers was made at \$6; upon the owner agreeing to take her back again, the rest were received at \$1 per head. A Bond was however, taken for her support in case she became a public charge, and to insure her transhipment.

All passengers pay to the State at the Quarantine ground, for the health department, \$1.

A list of commuted as well as bonded passengers is kept.

The Bondsmen are notified if any passenger applies for relief. Sometimes

the passengers are sent to the merchant to know how they are to be disposed of; sometimes instead of sending to the Almshouse, the merchant himself provides for them what is necessary, if sick—and takes it out in work when well—if they go to the Almshouse, the charge is \$3 as a hospital patient or \$2 per week as boarders.

There is a pass book between the Commissioners Office and Almshouse of all the foreigners admitted daily. The superintendent inserts the name, of the foreigners admitted, and the clerk, if a bonded case notifies the bondsman, or marks against it "commuted," as the case may be. If the book happens to be in town the Clerk enters the name of the foreigner going to the Almshouse—and if he do not go there, the margin is marked by Superintendent "not admitted." The head money received, was \$31,000.

SETTLEMENT.

None but citizens of the United States can gain a settlement. They who go there from other States gain a settlement agreeably to the laws of the States they come from. There is no arrangement with the different Counties.

TOTAL EXPENSES.

The whole expense for 1832 was \$102,162, of this about 15,000, was occasioned by the Cholera, so that the regular expense would have been \$87,162, of this sum 17,986, was for out door relief. This does not include, Superintendents, Clerk and resident Physicians, Salaries which are paid by warrants on the City Treasury, they being appointed by the Councils. The average cost of each pauper in the house is about 75cents.

OUT DOOR RELIEF.

There are only 6 regular out door pensioners; these are paid once a month \$2 00, by the agent at their houses.

About 30 others, call every Friday, while the cause exists, and receive from a half to one dollar. All other out door relief is incidental. The visiter is only authorized to relieve once; if further is required, application must be made to the commissioners on Friday.

About 1300 cords of wood are distributed in the course of a winter. Half a load is given every two weeks, when necessary. All orders are given by the commissioners at the office. No wood is given to single persons. The commissioners either give on the first application, or take the name and residence, and send the visiter to examine. All out door relief must be referred to the commissioners, unless urgent cases occur, when the visiter or principal clerk in the office in town, grant temporary relief.

Wood is distributed by carts specially employed for the purpose. Tickets are given to the applicants, which are delivered to the carters, who return them next morning at the office, and receive 18½ cents for hauling every half load. Paupers make application to the commissioners or agents for wood, in the same nanner as for money.

Sometimes money is given to the poor to buy wood, before the general distribution takes place.

On the 15th of November, when we attended at the commissioners office to witness their mode of paying the out door poor, &c.

41 persons were relieved, at 50 cents per week.

3 do. do. 1 dollar do.

7 do. incidental relief, amounting to together about \$39.

During the 12 months, ending May, 1833, there were distributed to the out door poor,

In Cash,	\$5405 63.
Wood, 3281 loads, including carting and piling,	8628 06.

Potatoes, 4180 bushels, carting and carrying in,	985 03.
Turf, 676 chaldrons, 26 bushels, and measuring,	1693 02.
	<hr/> \$16,711 74.

BASTARDY.

Cases of bastardy are decided generally by the police court, which is composed of two aldermen, and sits in the room adjoining that of the commissioners of the poor; an appeal may be taken from their decision to the court of sessions, which meets at 9 o'clock, and sits all day. The fathers of illegitimate children cannot take the benefit of the insolvent law.

When a complaint is made by a pregnant woman; or by a mother against a father, and the commissioners consider it a proper case for their interference, she is sent to a magistrate who qualifies her, and they then proceed against the father, taking bond with security for \$500, for its support.

If the case comes to trial, the magistrate determines what sum shall be paid weekly, and what for lying-in expenses: they allow nothing for clothing. Some cases are commuted by the commissioners, according to the rate previously fixed by the magistrate; as for instance, if the case is fixed at \$1 per week, it would be commuted at \$300 to \$350; lying-in expenses about \$15.

But the commissioners fix the terms of the weekly support, or commutation if they bond or settle before trial.

Bonds are sometimes taken to appear at court.

Magistrates cannot proceed in a case, if applied to in the first instance, but hand it over to the commissioners, to send a requisition.

Bonded cases are paid by the commissioners every two weeks, the collections of which are made every six months. All monies received in commuted cases, if not expended, remains with the corporation. The claim on the father ceases with the death of the child.

Cases belonging to other states are sent away.

No cases of bastardy are supported by the *public*, out of the almshouse, other than bonded or commuted, but are sent into it.

Medical expenses are paid.

The residence of the child follows that of the mother.

If the mother is able to support her child, she is required to do so, if the father cannot, or is not known.

If a mother confined in the almshouse wishes to leave the house she must take her child with her; the public will allow her nothing.

61 illegitimates are paid for out of the house, the fathers furnishing the means, say, 50 cents to two dollars per week, according to sentence.

Also 71 nurse children, legitimate and illegitimate; they cannot support them in the house so cheaply. They pay one dollar per week till the child is 4 years old, when it is taken into the house.

There were 17 illegitimate births during '33, in the almshouse.

BOSTON.

Two distinct bodies have the charge of the poor, viz.

OVERSEERS OF THE POOR.

Of these there are twelve, 1 for each ward who are elected annually by the people on the 2d Monday in December, to commence their duties on the succeeding 1st January; they have no salary and may be re-elected for several years in succession. Some of the present overseers have been in office for several years. They grant relief to the poor in their wards—in cash and wood—of this last they distribute about “6 feet” or 3-4 of a cord, in winter, and about \$1 per month in cash to one person or family. In some extreme cases, such as of old women or widows with children they exceed this sum. They make the necessary inquiries themselves—and relieve on their own responsibility. They have an office in Faneuil Hall, where they meet twice a month, when the application of paupers for regular relief of from \$5 to 13 per quarter are heard and acted upon. If agreed to, the Overseer draws it quarterly from the City Treasurer, and distributes it himself. The Board furnishes a list of the pensioners to the auditor, who sends it to the City Treasurer when examined and passed by him. They do not relieve in this form any intemperate persons. The office is open every day from 8 to 1 o’clock—they have a Clerk at a salary of \$700, who keeps the minutes of the board, and does other writing.

The Overseers of the poor are entirely independent of the *Directors of the Poor*, and have no control over the Almshouse—other than the privilege of sending paupers there. It, however, sometimes happens that the same persons are members of both bodies, as is now the case with five Directors. It is expected that the two offices will be amalgamated. It is difficult to find suitable persons who will serve.

The Overseers (as a special corporation for the purpose,) have charge of the Boylston and Pemberton funds which now amount to about \$100,000, which are designed for the relief of genteel persons, who have become reduced, and are not wholly able to support themselves. It is distributed semi-annually in April and October in sums of \$10 to 12. Paupers are excluded from these funds.

DIRECTORS OF THE HOUSE OF INDUSTRY OR ALMSHOUSE.

Are appointed annually by the Councils, by a concurrent vote—they are 9 in number. They may send paupers to the Almshouse. They report the state of the House, and submit all rules to the Councils—they bind out children, appoint all officers of the House; make the larger purchases of necessaries, upon the requisition of the Superintendent—meet every Thursday afternoon, (except the 1st Thursday of the month,) at their office at Faneuil Hall. That day they spend at the Almshouse. They occasionally visit the Almshouse at other times. They attend here to granting discharges which the Superintendent did not feel authorized to grant—examine particularly into the state of the House—look over the farm &c. The Directors have an office also, in Faneuil Hall, and a Clerk at a salary of \$600, who attends to the accounts and other writing of the Directors.

FUNDS.

There is no poor tax, distinct from other city taxes. But appropriations are made from the common city funds by the Councils subject to the drafts of the directors. The annual appropriations are about \$35,000, of

which about 20,000 are for the Almshouse, and \$15,000 for out-door expenditures. Of these sums about 9 or 10,000 are refunded by the State, for the support of paupers in the house who have no legal residence in the city or State; and about 2 to 3000 for out-door poor of the same class. For adults the State allows 70 cents, and for children under 12 years, 42 cents per week. The Boylston and Pemberton funds were legacies of individuals for the benefit of a particular class of persons, and are therefore not to be considered a part of the public support—as indeed paupers who are otherwise received cannot avail themselves of it. The country towns have many lawsuits about the residence of paupers, and it seems to be desired and expected that the distinction between State and town's poor will be done away, and that the poor may be relieved wherever they may be when requiring relief.

ALMSHOUSE.

The Almshouse is at the distance of about 3 miles from the city upon a farm of about 60 acres inclosed with a stockade fence, formed of cedar posts, 14 feet high, erected about 8 years since at an expense of about \$8000. Five of the 60 acres are attached to the House of correction, leaving for the use of the Almshouse, 55 acres—all under a high state of cultivation. Nearly one half is devoted to raising garden vegetables, for sale in the Boston Markets. On the residue they keep 15 cows, 2 yoke of oxen, 2 horses, raise pork enough for winter use, besides selling pigs. They have now 25 hogs to kill, and about 100 pigs and shoats. The piggery is quite extensive, and well arranged. They raise about 1200 bushels of potatoes, some of which are given to the swine; 15 acres are in grass—they buy corn, and some hay and rye. The Farm is under the care of a Farmer, who is paid \$300 per annum and eats with the Superintendent's family; he has the charge of the men out of doors. In hay time some few hands are hired; paupers ordinarily perform the rest of the work; the number of these averaged last season about 30, whose labour is considered equal to that of about 7 full hands. No Women are employed on the farm. The farm is considered advantageous, because the same amount of equally profitable labour cannot be otherwise found for them; it is also considered a healthy employment. There are extensive barns, sheds, and other convenient out houses.

The Almshouse itself, was not originally intended as such and is therefore not as conveniently arranged for the accommodation of the paupers as it might have been. There are two wings and a centre building; the males occupy one wing and the females the other; the centre accommodates the Superintendent's family, and other officers. There is a chapel for worship, and a school room. Some few cells for punishing offenders, and also a few dormitories for the insane. The building was originally a house of Industry.

The Almshouse is divided into rooms of various sizes, but principally small, say 15 feet square; the number of beds from 4 to 8 or 10; the garret is 90 by 50 feet, and contains about 40 beds for working hands; the rooms are heated by small cylindrical stoves about 9 inches in diameter and 15 high, with an opening at top to receive a tea kettle or other vessel for water; they are of cast iron, cost about \$3 80, and burn coal; are said to be very economical and consume the finest pieces of coal.

There is a small room in which the paupers are, on their admission, stripped and washed, and in which they lodge for a few nights, until they are freed from vermin.

There is also a barber's shop regularly fitted up for the business, and a

person constantly in attendance. He shaves and cuts the hair of all the paupers. Shaving days are Wednesday, Friday and Saturday.

Another room is appropriated to the clothes of the paupers when washed.

Another room is for assembling the children in the morning to be combed and washed.

The beds have heretofore been made of straw, but they are now using those made of corn shucks, which are stripped from the stalks and combed upon nails placed in a board with the points upwards; these beds are considered more cleanly and sweet and last longer than straw, and are preferred by the paupers who have used them.

Some of the rooms are used as tailor and shoemaker shops.

There is a small washing room. Several rooms as sick and lying-in rooms.

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE.

A Superintendent and his wife, who acts as Matron. Their salary is \$1000, and their living in the house. The duty of the Superintendent is generally to superintend the house, and farm. He has the sole charge of giving liberty, which is generally granted once in about 2 months, to those who behave well, or oftener, as a reward for extraordinary good conduct. The Directors do not interfere with his decisions in regard to liberty, even in case of appeal to them. He may likewise discharge when he thinks proper, and sometimes even expels in aggravated cases of imposition. The Directors however sometimes discharge when the Superintendent refuses to do it.†

2d. *Assistant Superintendent*.—The present one has held the office for 10 years.) His salary is \$650, and his board in the house. His family living out of the house, he goes home at night. He does all the writing, goes to the city on errands, makes small purchases and generally attends to what is required of him by the Superintendent.

3d. *Overseer of the Kitchen*.—Salary, \$2½ per week. Oversees the cooking for all the house, and the washing, \$130.

4th. *Overseer of the Clothing Department*.—This is a female at 2½ per week, wages,—\$130.

5th. *Two Female Teachers*, at \$3 per week; 1 for each School, they have the general care of the children at all times, \$156. Chaplain \$200 per annum.

The Nurses, both males and females are all inmates, without wages; they are clothed and fed rather more comfortably. There are no female nurses on the men's side.

The whole amount of salaries paid in 1833, including farmer, chaplain, and physician, was \$3569 25.

INTERNAL REGULATIONS.

They rise at day break, breakfast about sunrise, dine at 12, sup at sunset and retire to bed at 8 in winter and 9 in summer. Cleanliness is indispensably required. Combing the hair and washing are performed immediately after rising, and washing previous to meals, and as much oftener, as deemed necessary by the superintendent. The beard is shaved three times in a week and apparel changed whenever necessary. One day in the week is appro-

† The Superintendent makes a weekly return to the Board agreeably to a printed form, of 1st. Admissions, specifying the name, age, date, by whom sent, and remarks. 2. Discharges, desertions, name, age, date. 3. An abstract of the whole, shewing the present number, &c. 4. An account of supplies received, shewing the date, articles, from whom received, and remarks. 5. A Journal and remarks of remarkable events.

priated to washing the clothes and scouring the house. The rooms, entries and stairways are swept every morning. No filth or dirt is allowed to be thrown from the windows. The superintendent or matron directs the kind and degree of labor to be done by those capable of it. The industrious are rewarded by suitable indulgences, and the refractory punished. No person is considered sick or infirm, so as to exempt them from labor unless so pronounced by the physician. The superintendent is required to attend public worship on the Sabbath accompanied by all the paupers belonging to the house, who in his opinion can with convenience attend. There is a regular chapel and chaplain provided at a salary of \$260 per annum.

Eloping, idleness, profane or obscene language or conduct, embezzling property, waste of food or any disobedience of the regulations, or orders of the superintendent and matron, also the introducing of spirituous liquors, are punished by immediate solitary confinement, and upon bread water: inflicted and continued at the discretion of the superintendent, with the advice of the attending director. No communication is allowed between males and females without permission of superintendent, and no person is permitted to pass into any other entry than that in which his or her room is. No liquor stronger than beer is allowed in the house without permission. All persons are prohibited from going without the inclosure without special permission of the superintendent, and no persons are allowed to visit the house without his consent, or a permit in writing from one of the directors.

In cases of elopement the person is punished whenever he returns, without regard to time, by solitary confinement and low diet. No corporal punishment is allowed.

Each pauper, when permitted to go out on liberty takes with him a printed permission to that effect, specifying the time for which he is to be absent, which he returns to the gate keeper, when, the time of his return is noted upon it. A printed discharge is also given to persons leaving the house. Orders for payment are printed, with answers to numerous questions put the paupers.

EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE.

The whole expenses of the Almshouse for the year ending April, 1833, were \$23,506 23, including \$3,569 25 for salaries.

Of this sum \$23,506 23, the amount for provisions was \$13,103 85.

The bills against the Commonwealth, for the support of state's poor amount to \$10,282 44, and against other towns \$679 61, which would leave for the support of the city poor in the house \$12,544 18. The actual cost to the city, of the house was \$10,297 36.

The nett produce of the farm after deducting all charges but interest, was \$2,666 00.

The daily cost of each person in the house is a fraction less than 12½ cts. Their mode of determining this fact is by ascertaining the number of days which each person remains in the year in the house, then dividing the sum total into the expenses. Thus the expenses were \$23,506 23, and the aggregate number of days was 193,214.

CENSUS OF THE HOUSE.

In 1827	406	In the House April, 1832	596
1828	449	Entered - 1833	872
1829	507	Born - - -	23
			<hr/>
			1491

1830	575	Discharged	-	-	615
1831	541	Eloped	-	-	97
1832	544	Indented	-	-	52
1833	530	Died	-	-	171
Average	-	-	507	-	-
Remaining April 1, 1833,					
On the 17 Nov. 1833, 215 men,					
152 women,					
133 children.					
—500.					
					556
					—1491

EMPLOYMENT.

The only manufactures attended to in the house are shoemaking and tailoring. Five or six persons make all the shoes that are used: they buy none. The number of tailors averages 3 to 5.

A good number are employed in picking oakum; it is beaten and hatched in the same manner as flax; the quality is considered better than of any other institution, and sells readily at 10 to 12½ cents: it is put up in bales. This is considered about as profitable as any other employment in which they could engage.

The average picking is about 2 pounds per day to each hand; though some can pick 5 or 6 pounds.

All the wood for fuel is cut up by the paupers, and piled under a shed, where it is kept from the weather. They require about 300 cords of wood, and 50 tons of coal, per annum.

The clothing is made in the house; the materials are purchased. One woman can make 5 shirts in a week.

During one summer the boys earned \$200 by picking wool at intervals during the day, say 3 or 4 hours.

A number, say about 20 or 25, were picking wool for the factories, at 2½ cents per pound, for picking; the loss by picking is about 20 per cent. in weight.

Last year a number were employed in shearing sheep skins, at 2½ cents, and then picking the wool at 2½ cents for the factories.

The amount of the productive labor of the inmates of the house, including the nett proceeds of the farm, was \$5674 36; the gross produce of the farm being \$3571 20.

PHYSICIAN—MEDICAL PATIENTS—TREATMENT.]

The physician and surgeon is appointed yearly by the Directors, and cannot be appointed more than twice: his salary is \$300; he resides in the city, and attends at the Almshouse daily, and if required specially is sent for. He visits all the sick; there are no resident physicians; no apothecary; the physician puts up his own prescriptions, from a supply kept in the Almshouse. He has instructions to procure what medicines are necessary, and issues his order to some apothecary, to furnish them.

The number of patients requiring daily attention is about 15 or 20, and 10 to 15 occasionally. The census of the house about 500.

The number of venereal cases is about 12 or 15 per annum: this disease in Boston, is said to be on the decline, owing to the measures pursued by the police.

The average number of births in the house, for the last 8 years, is about 16 per annum.

The physician has the power of examining all persons who die, if he think proper to do so. The bodies of foreigners who die, supported by the state,

and have no friends to bury them, are given up for dissection, if unclaimed in 36 hours, to the Medical School in the city, in the first place; or after it is supplied to practising physicians, upon the order of the mayor or aldermen, overseers of the poor, and directors of the house. The physicians give bond, to observe decency in their dissections, and to do nothing to outrage public feeling; and to cause the body to be interred after being used.

There is no regular diet list for the sick, the physician giving the necessary instruction verbally, to the nurses. The nurses are all inmates of the house, not paid, and the physician considers them quite equal to any that could be obtained by wages.

Leeching is very seldom employed, either in the Almshouse or city, owing to the high price of leeches; say 25 cents for each foreign one.

Eggs and chickens are very seldom ordered; the latter sometimes for broth. But mutton broth, or beef tea are considered preferable. Of eggs, only about one dozen have been ordered in 6 months.

There is but one person in the house upon a regular allowance of opium; this is a very aged woman.

There are a good many cases of mania a potu; in these cases very little porter or whiskey is used; where these would ordinarily be considered necessary, small quantities of opium are directed; but great use is made of strong wormwood tea, which is found successful in cases of "the horrors."

Lunatics are not considered here as under medical treatment; indeed the house is not well provided for their accommodation. The insane are generally sent to an asylum at Worcester. When lunatics are to be sent to Worcester, the superintendent applies to a Judge of the municipal court, stating the facts, and deposing to them. Then the Judge makes out a warrant to the superintendent of the State Lunatic Hospital, to receive them. There are about 25 idiots in the house.

There are no out door physicians, other than those attached to the dispensaries, which furnish the poor, with medicines.

Small-pox patients are sent to the quarantine ground, under charge of the external health department, which employs a physician.

The average number of deaths in the house, is about 100 per annum.

A person, occasionally deranged, is in his calmer moments, one of the most useful men about the place; cutting the bread, weighing the meat, &c.

The dead are buried in vaults, within the Almshouse inclosure. They are about two feet below the surface of the ground, generally on the side of a hill, built of stone, surrounded by earth; a door is on one side, even with the ground. There are several of these vaults in a row, and the bodies, as they die, are deposited till the vault is filled; a second is then commenced upon, and when all are filled, the oldest is emptied, and the bodies removed to a large pit, and deposited in the ground. The vault in which an interment is to take place, during the day, is opened in the morning, and the corpse deposited in the afternoon. No inconvenience, or injurious effect of this mode of burial, appears to be apprehended or produced.

Oakum wadding is preferred by the physician here to cotton, in cases of fracture.

The number of bastard children born in the house in 3 years, is 23; only one of them is now in the house, with her mother, who is useful in various ways.

There are three isolated cells, or cages for lunatics.

The overseers bury the poor that die in the city, paying for the coffins, \$1 50.

DIET.

See separate paper.

OUT-DOOR PAUPERS.

The annual appropriation for all the out-door poor, is about \$15000, of which about 4000 is for the state's poor.

I could not ascertain the number of out-door poor, and indeed it is difficult to know the exact amount expended for them, as it is frequently blended with other institutions; as for instance, medicines and physicians are furnished by the dispensaries; the small-pox patients are taken care of by the internal health department, &c.

There seem to be different classes of poor; one class is supported from what is called "the quarterly draft," on the city treasurer; this is intended for persons who belong to the city, of broken down constitutions, and whose friends contribute towards their support, and who do not wish them sent to the Almshouse, though they would be more comfortable there, but whose pride will not permit it. They receive from 5 to 10 dollars per quarter. There are two extra cases at 26; 106 persons of this description, received relief last quarter. Those who are upon this appropriation receive no further relief, either in money or wood. The amount distributed last quarter was \$1146, making about 4500 per annum.

Regular pensioners.—The overseer may give \$1 per month to the head of a family, without consulting the board; but not more.

Incidental relief they may give at discretion, this is called "grants," and is generally given to such persons as they don't wish to place upon the quarterly fund, and amount to \$5 or \$10 per quarter. The amount paid for pensions and grants, the year ending December 31, 1832, was \$3385 00.

They allow about three quarters of a cord of wood during the three winter months, to each person; in the above year they distributed \$4410 82 in wood, and \$3972 63 in cash, besides the above pensions and grants.

The whole expenditure by the overseers in 1832, was \$14,973 75, including \$450, of the preceding year, and about 700 for coffins and burials; 364 to the health department, for conveying the dead; 600 to secretary; other towns for support of city poor, 605 21, and for board of insane patients in hospital, \$250 06.

The following is the estimate handed to councils, for 1833—34:

Pensions, \$3500; Insane in Hospital, 600; Coffins, burials, &c., 1100; Secretary's salary, 600; To other towns, 700; Incidental, 200; Wood and cash for distribution, for city, state, and other paupers, 8000; Total, \$14,700.

The overseers generally visit the poor themselves, and seldom rely entirely upon the recommendations of others.

Some bastard children are supported out of doors, at 25 cents per week if it cannot be done at this price, they are sent to the Almshouse. Could not ascertain the number. But the father, when able, is compelled to support them. They always commute, but never take bonds. The mother makes oath before birth to a magistrate, or at birth to the physician as to the father. The father may be sued, and made to pay according to the decision of the court.

APPRENTICING OF CHILDREN.

The children at suitable ages are bound out. When a person applies for a child, he produces a printed certificate from the select men of his being of moral character, industrious habits, good disposition, and in every respect a suitable person to bind to.

The indentures require the apprentice to be taught to read, write, and cypher, and have proper moral and religious instruction; sufficient food, apparel, and other necessities, both in sickness and health; also, the particular

trade; and when he is of age, to receive a certain sum in money, and two full suits of good clothes, one for the Sabbath, and the other for working days. The party is required to make a regular annual report to the directors, in writing, relative to the health, character, and well being of the apprentice.

The sum required to be paid on the freedom is generally about \$100, to farmers, but not so much for others. This difference arises from the belief, that if a farmer becomes free in winter he will not be so likely to obtain employment at once, as the boy will who has any other trade to resort to. A boy applied to the directors, while I was in Boston, for the cancelling of his indentures, who had received from his master \$60 in cash, and a silver watch.

When boys are bound to shoemakers, it is expected that they will be taught the trade *fully*, by which is meant, making a boot or shoe, by *sewing* as well as *pegging*.

The directors address a circular to masters who do not give the annual account of the boy.

CHARLESTOWN, MASS.

The Almshouse is a three storied brick building 100 by 46, and contains 38 rooms, which accommodate from 4 to 6 persons. The house and 3 acres of land, cost about 18000. There are about 170 inmates. Sexes about equal; children about 40. Ten acres of land are hired, on which they raise articles for consumption, as well as for sale.

The hands are employed in picking oakum, working on the farm and gardens, cutting wood, and making and repairing roads, shoemaking, tailoring, &c. The annual expenses of the poor are about \$3,500.

There is a Keeper, at a salary of \$400 per annum, who is sole master of the house. He discharges at his discretion, and grants liberty when he sees proper, to those who will not abuse the privilege. On Sunday he generally permits such as wish it, to go to Church.

All the Nurses &c. are paupers.

A Physician resides in the town, and attends when necessary at the house. His salary is \$80. The town finds medicines which the Doctor purchases. There were only 3 or 4 on the sick list. Leech very seldom.

The Keeper purchases the provisions and clothing, and the Overseer the wood.

Out-door pensioners with small children receives 50 cents per week; the larger children are put out. But 1 Bastard out of doors.

In 1827, which is the latest account I procured,

87 persons	were supported in their own dwellings at	179.72.
25 do.	do. out of town,	164.74.
139 do.	do. of other towns,	} 794.20.
95 do.	do. State paupers,	

The materials for clothing are purchased, but made up in the House.

For diet, see separate article.

There are 5 Overseers chosen by the town. The Chairman has a salary of \$400 per annum; he inquires into the history of the applicants and superintends the affairs of the house, and makes some of the purchases.

The Board meets once a month for business.

CHARLESTOWN STATE PRISON.

Although not precisely one of the objects of my visit, but having a favourable opportunity, I visited the State Prison with a view to ascertain their mode of employing convicts and their diet.

For diet, see separate article.

A Physician, is appointed by the Governor and Council at a salary of \$300; he resides in Boston and visits every day.

The Apothecary, Clerks, Cooks, Bakers, Nurses, &c. are all prisoners.

The times of the prisoners are in many instances hired out to mechanics, viz:

Cabinet Makers, at 33 cents per day.

Brush Makers, 37½

Hatters, 50

They generally find a Foreman at a salary who teaches the prisoners, and oversees them at work. Of the above branches a considerable number were employed, as well as others at

Coopering.

Hammering Stone.

Making Burr Mill Stones.

Tailoring.

Shoemaking.

Carpentering, &c.

The Physician remarked that they found that turning a large turning wheel for any length of time was injurious to the prisoners.

They have a regular Chapel, which is warmed by the waste steam conveyed by pipes from the Kitchen. Preaching every Sunday twice. The preacher is appointed by the Directors, salary, \$200.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION AT BOSTON

The Master has a salary of \$700, and his Board.

Physician \$150, attends every day.

128 prisoners, 83 men—only 1 on sick list.

45 women, 5 do.

Females are employed in making duck trowsers for a gentleman in Boston, at 16 cents per pair for making. They make 2 to 3 per day each.

The women make all their own clothing, and men's shirts and summer pantaloons. Some were employed making up cotton bed-ticking; cost 15 cents of Philadelphia Manufacture, blue striped.

Men are employed, as tailors, shoemakers, carving, sawing soap stone, wheeling gravel, building wharf, hatcheling corn shucks for their beds; these cost $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $\$1\frac{1}{2}$ per 100 lbs.

The guards receive \$25 per month.

The night buckets are of wood with covers. At night they take them to the cells; and in the morning bring them out, and after emptying their contents, they wash them and place them in a row in the yard, with the covers off; they are painted.

The cells are 6 by $3\frac{1}{2}$, and about $6\frac{1}{2}$ or 7 high. The bedsteads are iron frames (with sacking bottoms,) which turn up against the wall in the day time.

DIET.

See separate article.

SALEM.

ALMSHOUSE AND FARM:

The Salem Almshouse is situated about one mile from the town upon a farm containing about 110 or 115 acres; is a brick building five stories high in front, and having two wings 80 feet each, and a centre 40; making the whole length 200 feet. It is divided into rooms of small size, which contain 2 to 5 or 6 beds. The basement story is occupied as kitchens, wash house, oakum picking, and mess rooms. Paupers are admitted by a permit from the overseers, but for a state pauper the permit must be signed by four of the Board.

OFFICERS AND SALARIES.

Keeper—Salary \$380, and family found; he is superintendent of the house.
Superintendent of farm—\$450.

Teamsters—Two, at \$14 per month in summer, and 10 in winter.

Chaplain—Salary \$100; he resides in town, where he teaches school; preaches at the Almshouse in a regular chapel constructed for the purpose, twice on the Sabbath, attends the funeral of all who are buried at the house. He is appointed by the overseers.

Physician—\$120; resides in town, visits generally every day, or oftener if required. There are no resident students.

An *apothecary* in the town furnishes all the medicines required for the house, for \$100 per annum.

Bakers, cooks, nurses, receive no pay.

A *blacksmith* is hired at \$10 per month.

The rules and regulations of the house are much the same as those of Boston. See appendix.

The purchases for the house are made by committees of the board. One committee buys cloth for clothing, and leather for shoes to be made in the house. Another buys provisions, and a third purchases corn and wood. The overseer draws orders on the town treasurer.

The expenses of the poor house establishment for 1830—31	
were,	\$12,434 48
The income from various sources including	
\$2,857 54, for state paupers, was	9,143 18
	<hr/>
	3,291 30

The expenses for 1831—32 was	13,753 98
And the income (2,290 58 for state paupers)	9,949 59
	<hr/>
	3,794 39
Expenses for 1832—33 were	13,421 54
Income (state paupers \$1,697 20)	7,153 79
	<hr/>
	6,277 73

The average number of paupers in

1831 was	210
And in 1832	189
And in 1833	180

The average annual expense from 1810 to 1820 was \$8,593 37. And for the subsequent ten years \$3,031 75. So that it appears, the poor are now supported at less than half the expense of what it cost before the present house was built and the farm procured.

The number of in-door paupers has diminished in ten years nearly one half, in consequence of the following causes, as assigned by Mr. Powers, who has been connected with the establishment 11 or 12 years.

1st. It was formerly the practice to furnish working men with spirituous liquors 2, 3 or 4 times a day for the purpose of inducing them to labor more industriously, and also to the infirm, by directions of the physicians, once or twice a day. This practice has been discontinued about five years.

2d. Formerly, foreigners particularly, were admitted claiming to be man and wife, and were then put together. Now they are separated unless they have been known living together as man and wife in the town. This prevents great imposition which was then practised.

3d. The temperance cause generally, has had a happy influence, in producing less poverty from intemperance.

4th. Formerly the overseers were authorized by a law of the Commonwealth, to send to the house, without trial, any person misbehaving or disturbing a neighborhood, which caused a great many foreigners to be sent in. This was found unconstitutional and is now entirely abandoned.

5th. Drunkards and others being now sent to Ipswich, keeps a great many out of the house.

If a person is declared by witnesses to be a drunkard, before the police court of the town, it issues a mittimus directed to the sheriff, &c. and mas-

ter and keeper of the work house in Salem, (the Almshouse) declaring that A. B. is a drunkard, and requiring him to be kept there six months. This is for town drunkards who have a settlement. Non-residents are sentenced to the county house of correction at Ipswich at \$1, per week, chargeable to the proper town, where the person has a settlement, in the state, if not, he is charged to the state at 70 cents.

On the 19th November there were in the house,

76 males over 12,
62 females over 10,
20 children under 12,

—
158; of these about 30 are foreigners; 5 blacks, and 153 whites.

Discharges Applicants for discharge present their names in the recess of the board to the Clerk, who presents them at the next meeting, when their cases are decided upon; their decision is the warrant to the superintendent to discharge. In special cases which occur between the meetings of the board two or more overseers may discharge.

Liberty is granted by rule, once a month, if the person has behaved well, to those who desire it, unless they have been sentenced by the court, in which case they are denied all liberty of going out till their time has expired. Seldom more than 8 go out at one time. The superintendent does occasionally grant liberty, but it is considered not best that he should do so generally, as in case of his refusing it to some, and granting it to others, "it creates hard thoughts of partiality," and when they know they can go out but once a month, they seldom think of asking for it more frequently, and thus the superintendant avoids much trouble.

A pauper from another town is chargeable to that town, on notice being given; can charge only 90 days back from time of receiving such notice. They must deny residence within 60 days or are compelled to pay the bill at not exceeding \$1 per week, provided the pauper is removed within 30 from notice, if not, any other reasonable charge may be made.

They are obliged to settle accounts with other towns within two years or they are outlawed, if they choose to take such advantage.

Settlement—Owning real estate in a town three years, or (not owning real estate,) residing ten years and paying taxes five times in ten years gives residence. Some very old persons have lived for many years in a town, and acquired no settlement, as for instance, a person born of foreign parents has no residence until he acquires it personally, by paying taxes.

Foreign paupers are discharged as much as possible, as soon as they are able to leave the house.

The law prohibits masters of vessels to bring foreign passengers, unless they give bond, that they shall not become chargeable within three years; the penalty for neglecting or refusing to give bond or report, is \$500 for each person. Few foreigners however, arrive at Salem directly. Foreigners arriving by coasters from other ports in the United States are not considered such; and such vessels bringing them cannot be compelled to take them back.

Although a fence 10 feet high incloses about 3qs. of an acre, elopements are not uncommon. When these occur, the Overseers endeavour to catch the elopers for the purpose of punishing them in the cells, on bread and water; especially those under sentence. They sometimes are turned out, immediately, after being punished. No other punishment is adopted.

Two overseers, for each ward, are appointed annually by the people. They meet once a month at the Townhouse, and once a month at the Almshouse, which some of them occasionally visit. They have no pay.

They have a Clerk and Treasurer, whose office is at the Almshouse; his salary is \$470,

They have the right individually to give relief out of doors, but in case of doubt refer to the Board.

The Overseers make purchases.

EMPLOYMENT.

Females attend on the sick, clean house, wash, and pick oakum.

All the able men work on the farm or quarries, pick oakum and work on the roads.

The quarry produces from \$1000 to 3000 per annum. There are also beds of gravel which they dig and sell. Do not manufacture either wool or cotton. All the clothing is made up in the house. Stockings and mittens are made in the house of yarn bought out. All the shoes are made in the house.

Persons who die out of the house are buried by the Sexton of the Church to which they belong; Overseer paying the expense. They think this the cheapest mode.

OUT DOOR RELIEF.

Money is never distributed in Salem, but all the out-door relief consists of wood or provisions.

Wood is distributed to families, and to respectable old single persons, in quantities of 1-8 of a cord for 2 weeks, or 1 to 1½ cords per family during the winter, which is increased in cases of great necessity. In summer some few instances occur of wood distributed. In the winter of 1832-33, about 60 families were relieved. The quantity distributed was about 100 cords.

Provisions and groceries are distributed from the Almshouse every two weeks, and consisted during the year ending March, 1832 of

35 Bushels of Meal.

47½ Gallons of Molasses.

378 lbs. of Rice.

40 do. of Beef.

27 do. of Pork.

1 do. of Tea.

4 do. of Chocolate.

2 do. of Oat-meal.

This plan of furnishing provisions to the out door poor is gradually being abolished. The Overseers consider it bad policy, to furnish so much out of the house, when so great an expense has been incurred in the erection of buildings, &c. They therefore compel most of the paupers to go to the Almshouse, or relinquish their claim; which they in many cases prefer doing, to going there; and it is considered an erroneous idea, that it is cheaper to support paupers, out of the house than in it, though there may be some few exceptions.

In 1827, about 200 families were furnished with wood during winter, now only about 60 families receive it, and nothing else; and only about 8 families are now furnished with provisions, &c.

Wood, Meal, Molasses, Rice, Chocolate.
March 7, 1827, 1 person received 1 foot. 6qts. 2pts. 2pts. 1½lbs.

21, the same received, the same of each.

The Overseers are authorized to take children from their parents before relieving them, but they seldom exercise it. There are only about 20 children in the Almshouse under 12 years of age.

No Bastard Children are at present paid for out of the house; few cases occur.

Poor old widows or old men whose relations object to their going to the house are relieved out of doors.

The winter they deem as commencing on the first Friday of December.

DIET.

See separate list.

DIET

BALTIMORE.

Breakfast—Rye Coffee, sweetened with molasses; and Bread.

Dinner—Sunday, Salt Pork and Vegetables.

Monday, Beef and Soup,

Tuesday, Mush and Molasses.

Wednesday, } Beef and Soup.

Thursday, }

Friday, Herrings, Mush and Molasses, or Homony or Rice.

The homony is broken by the paupers from corn raised on the farm.

Saturday, Beef and Soup.

The average allowance of Bread to each person is twenty ounces per day to each working-hand, and sixteen ounces to every other over one year old. It is made of fine Wheat flour, sometimes mixed with one-third rye and baked in loaves of four pounds each. 4704 pounds of flour made 6296 pounds of bread, or 196 pounds of flour yield 262 pounds of bread.

The average allowance of Beef is 8 ounces, or of Pork 5 ounces to each pauper over 3 years of age, on the days when animal food is allowed.

The physician prescribes a special diet for the sick.

The overseer keeps a "Meat Book," from which he makes out the order for the butcher four times a week: it is in the following form:

Date.	Number of persons on the Books.	On trial, or under 3 years.	Sick, or not entitled to Meat.	Entitled to Meat.	Family and workmen.	Meat ordered

They don't purchase shins, necks, heads, or other rough meats. They pay 3½ cents per pound for beef and mutton. 9277 pounds of meat were used last quarter.

The baker also keeps a Bread Book, in the following form:

Date.	Received.			Allowance.		Bread.		Allowance.	
	Flour.	Rye.	Meal.	Persons.	Loaves.	Baked	Issued	Over.	Under

The oven will bake three barrels of flour in bread, at once. The bakery is detached from the house; every morning a person appointed for the purpose, draws from the bakery the whole quantity of bread required for the day, and distributes it.

The provisions for the sick are prepared in the matron's kitchen; when ready, the nurses are summoned by a bell, to convey them to their proper wards. The matron is furnished by the physician with a list of the diet for each person, once in two weeks, in the following form:

Room.	Name of Patient.	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.

This is subject to the supervision of the trustees.

The following are some of the principal items upon the list which we saw:

Breakfast—Coffee, chocolate, tea and salt fish, thickened milk, tea and molasses, tea and butter, tea and crackers, or bread and butter, toast and molasses.

Dinner—Tea and ham, rice and milk, chicken soup, (very seldom) tea, toast and molasses, salt meat and potatoes, thickened milk, mutton and potatoes, chicken water, mutton soup, "any thing nice," mush and molasses, vegetables, milk and potatoes, salt meat and potatoes.

Supper—Milk, mush and milk, tea and crackers, tea, toast and molasses, thickened milk, tea and fish, or bacon, coffee and buttered toast. Eggs are seldom or never used.

Every Saturday afternoon the paupers who use it, are furnished with tobacco.

NEW YORK.

Breakfast—Bohea tea and bread; no coffee is used; it is said the paupers prefer tea.

Dinner—Every other day meat and soup; of beef one pound is allowed; of pork, three quarters of a pound. They use no mutton. About one pound of bread, with potatoes; in the other days mush and molasses with bread.

Supper—Same as breakfast.

A woman with a child is allowed 1½ pounds of bread for both. Each woman at Bellevue is allowed half a pint of milk per day.

Each woman is allowed a pint of bohea per month; they make their own tea.

The bread for all the establishments is baked at Bellevue, in patent ovens, heated at the side instead of on the bottom. About 12 barrels are baked per day.

Wheat bread is used in both the almshouse and penitentiary. The superintendent, who is by trade a baker, says *he knows* wheat is the cheapest; what flour they use is superfine or scratched.

One barrel of wheat, will make about 86 loaves of bread, of 3½ pounds each.

Children are allowed as much bread as they will eat; those on Long Island, have a pint of milk per day.

Beef costs 4 1-16 cents per pound.

BOSTON.

Breakfast—In winter, brown bread and tea, sweetened with molasses, with milk.

In summer, the working men have about one quarter of a pound of meat with breakfast. They use no coffee.

For 400 persons, they give four pounds of bohea tea; as much bread as they will eat; no butter.

Dinner—Sunday, Baked beef, bread, and potatoes. They take 400 pounds of beef for 450 persons; the rule is about three quarters of a pound.

Monday, baked or stewed beans, and salt pork; no other vegetables.

Tuesday, beef soup made of shins, $3\frac{1}{4}$ pounds to each; the soup and meat are both good.

Wednesday, salt beef, boiled, and vegetables; always potatoes, &c.

Thursday, boiled rice with sour sauce, made of vinegar and molasses; they complain of this, but they generally get a fuller breakfast on this day.

Friday, salt codfish or fresh fish and potatoes, with pork drip, (pork fried out). It takes about $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 quintals of fish for 500 persons, and 75 pounds of pork.

Saturday, same as Tuesday.

Supper—The same as breakfast, excepting cocoa shells instead of tea, sweetened as above.

The above course is for adults.

The children have for

Breakfast—Milk porridge, made of ship biscuit soaked over night, and boiled in milk, with no sweetening.

Dinner—Same as adults, except on Wednesday, when instead of salt beef they have mush and molasses.

Supper—Milk, diluted with warm water, sweetened with molasses; brown bread.

The *Sick* diet consists of milk porridge, arrow root, oat meal gruel, beef or mutton tea, chicken soup, and eggs very rarely. Of the last, not a dozen has been used in six months, by the physician's directions. Wheat bread or crackers, roasted apples, occasionally, as per directions of physician. In some cases of consumption, &c. they give the patient "any thing that is going that they fancy."

The white bread is made of fine flour, either alone or mixed with some Indian meal; say about one fifth.

The brown bread is composed of three fifths of Indian, and two fifths of rye.

Mr. Simons, the superintendent, says, from comparing the accounts of money expended for wheat flour, and divided among the number of paupers, compared in the same way with rye flour, he thinks there is a saving by the use of rye, of about \$2000, allowing an average of one pound of *flour* to each individual.

The almshouse keeps a fishing vessel to take fresh fish in summer. The superintendent thinks there is little advantage from this.

In the month of October or November live cattle are purchased and brought on the farm in a condition to slaughter, and are killed. The coarse parts are consumed fresh, the better parts are salted and barrelled for winter's use, and to last till the next fall. The superintendent thinks there is no economy in this, though some years they have saved money by it. The heads are boiled and given to the hogs.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION AT BOSTON.

The allowance is 18 ounces of beef, or 12 ounces of pork to each, per day. The beef is boiled in the morning, one half is given for dinner, and the other half is hashed for breakfast the next morning; with their meat they have potatoes and meal; on Saturday they have soup, and on Sunday baked beef.

The bread is made of 10 ounces of fine flour, and 5 ounces of corn meal, which yields a loaf of bread weighing 20 ounces, which is the ration for each one per day. All the bread for the day is given out in the morning.

The calculations for each article, is as follows:

One quart of burnt rye for coffee, to 100 rations.

Nine ounces of Bohea tea, do.

Half a gill of molasses to each person, to sweeten with; it is sweetened before serving out to them.

Two ounces of pepper to 100 rations.

Four quarts of salt, to do.

Two and a half bushels of potatoes boiled, to 100 rations.

Two quarts of vinegar.

For cooking, a small steam apparatus is used, which cost about \$150 to \$200, which can cook for 800 persons, raises steam sufficient in about 20 minutes.

The rations are delivered to them in an oblong tin vessel.

CHARLESTOWN MASSACHUSETTS ALMSHOUSE.

Dinner—Soup twice a week.

Salt fish every Friday.

Common beef two or three times a week.

Stewed beans and mutton broth occasionally.

Breakfast and Supper—Tea, bread, and salt fish for those who do not labor.

Working hands are allowed butter.

Bread of rye and Indian one half of each. The superintendent considers it cheaper than wheat, and not injurious to health. They are allowed as much bread and meat as they choose to eat.

STATE PRISON AT CHARLESTOWN.

Breakfast—Every other morning hashed meat from preceding days dinner.

Salt meat and potatoes on other days.

Rye coffee sweetened with molasses.

Dinner—Every other day fresh meat and other days salt beef, except on

Monday when they have salt pork; and soup on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Supper—Mush and milk on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Other evenings Rye coffee sweetened with molasses.

They allow the following proportions,

1 lb. of beef or three quarters of a pound of pork per day.

2½ bushels of potatoes to 100 rations.

32 ozs. of bread per day to each.

¾ gill of molasses do.

2 ozs. of pepper to 100 rations.

2 quarts of salt to do.

2 a 3 quarts of rye for coffee to 230 men. They use no tea.

The bread is made of rye and Indian of equal parts.

22 ozs. of meal and rye makes 32 ounces of bread.

6 bushels of rye and Indian and 2 quarts of yeast make bread for 200 persons. The bread is made over night.

50 lbs. of the mixture are equal to one bushel.

The physician does not think this bread is cheaper than that made of the best flour.

The same kind of steam apparatus is used here as at Boston. The extra steam, when required, heats a large room used as a chapel—it is conveyed by pipes.

A special diet is directed by the physician for the sick.

SALEM ALMSHOUSE.

Breakfast—Best coffee, bread and meat for men, and salt fish for women.

Dinner—Sunday, pork stewed with beans or peas, and pudding.

Monday, common beef or salted, and vegetables.

Tuesday, fresh beef or mutton and do.

Wednesday, Pork and beans or peas.

Thursday, fresh beef or mutton.

Friday, salt fish.

Saturday, fresh beef.

Supper—Twice a week, chocolate, and at other times tea, milk about half the time.

Special dinners on Thanksgiving, Christmas, and 4th of July—the two last by a legacy of \$1500, by Capt. Forester.

They use no rye coffee. The tea is Bohea sweetened with molasses.

About 3 lbs. of unburnt coffee to a mess of 158 persons, but they are not particular about it.

1½ lbs. tea do. do.

3 quarts of molasses for sweetening.

All the well eat together, and are allowed to eat as much as they please. If any is left they are allowed to carry it to their rooms, for a luncheon. In long days they are allowed a luncheon between meals, if they wish it, of bread and fish.

The children have milk once or twice a week or oftener.

The bread is made 1-3 of rye and 2-3 of Indian; the two kinds are sifted together, and the bran given to the cows.

4 bushels of Indian and	} are reduced by sifting to about 5 bushels.
2 “ rye	

6 or about 300 lbs. of the flour make about 50 or 52 loaves of bread of about 9 lbs. each. It is doubted here whether this is cheaper than wheat flour, but it is from habit preferred by the paupers.

Crackers are also allowed to the aged and infirm and to children.

The day that I was there they had mutton soup thickened with rice and vegetables, and hasty pudding, sweetened with molasses when cooking.

The bread is baked in the ovens in cast iron pans.

Fresh beef costs 2 cents per pound—mutton 2½.

Head, heart, and feet cost 37½ cents the sett. The heart is corned for the people's breakfast. The feet are boiled for train oil, which they sell to harness makers at 9s. per gallon. The bones of legs are sold to Philadelphia button makers at \$18 per 1000 lbs. They obtain about 28 lbs. of tallow from a kettle containing about 28 skulls.

They have a provision room, in which these different operations are performed.

APPENDIX.

BALTIMORE.

THE OVERSEER.

The overseer shall have the general superintendence of the house, in all its various departments.

He shall examine all the rooms and cells in the house, every day.

He shall record the names of the poor that may be received into the house, their places of birth, their age, religion, occupation, and disease, the name of the trustee or manager who may have sent them, and also the time and manner of their leaving the house.

He shall lay before the trustees at every stated meeting of the board at the Almshouse, a list of all persons who may have been received into the establishment since its last meeting at that place, exhibiting the particular condition of the persons so received, the authority upon which they were admitted, together with any other information which he may have acquired, relative to them, in order that the board may have an opportunity of deciding on what may be the proper course to pursue, in reference to the persons so received.

He shall lay before the trustees, at every stated meeting of the board at the Almshouse, a list of the patients to whom diet may be ordered from his table, distinguishing those to whom it may have been ordered since the last meeting of the board at that place; and, also, a list of such articles as will probably be wanted for the use of the house during the ensuing two weeks, which list shall be examined by the board, and if approved, signed by the President. The agent shall procure the articles required, upon the best practicable terms, and shall make report thereof at the next succeeding meeting at the Almshouse.

He shall open a separate account with every female pauper over the age of twelve, and with every male pauper over the age of fifteen years, and shall respectively charge them at the established rates, for every day they may be under medical treatment, and for every garment furnished to them, and shall severally credit them with every day's work they may perform; and whenever a pauper shall apply for permission to leave the house, a statement of his or her account shall be prepared and submitted to the trustees, according to the provisions of the act of assembly.

He shall enter in books to be kept for that purpose, the names of all paupers, whose time of labor or service shall have been determined on by the trustees, agreeably to the act of the legislature of Maryland, and shall record, opposite to each name, the length of time such pauper may have been adjudged to labor, and also the date when it was so determined.

He shall regulate the diet of the paupers, except where the same is otherwise directed by the physician, as follows: For breakfast, rye coffee sweetened with molasses, and bread—for supper, tea sweetened with sugar, and bread—for din-

ner, on Mondays, beef and soup—on Tuesdays, mush and molasses—on Wednesdays and Thursdays, beef and soup—on Fridays, herrings, mush and molasses, or hommony—on Saturdays, beef and soup—on Sundays, pork and vegetables.

He shall regulate the supplies of animal food in such manner as that an average allowance of eight ounces of beef or five ounces of pork be furnished for each pauper in the house, over three years of age, every day on which animal food is allowed, excepting such paupers as may not be in a condition, as to health, to require the same, a list of whom it shall be the duty of the attending physician to furnish him weekly.

He shall so regulate the allowance of bread, that each working hand may receive daily 20 ounces, and every other pauper in the house, over one year old, 16 ounces. The above regulations, in regard to diet, not to apply to such as may have their diet prescribed by the physician.

He shall preserve strict order amongst the poor, and others in the house; and may inflict, or cause to be inflicted, the punishments designated in these by-laws, for their transgressions; and shall take care that those able to work be kept at some suitable employment.

He shall be careful that the nurses and others having the charge of particular wards, pay a due and strict attention to cleanliness, and that whenever the weather will permit, the rooms and cells be well ventilated, that the floors be well washed, the walls and ceilings whitewashed, and the beds and clothes aired, washed, and changed and kept clear of vermin, as directed in the by-laws. He shall take care of all spare bedding and clothing, have it washed, mended, and put away; and shall observe that the nurses and others treat the persons placed under their particular care with all possible attention and humanity.

He shall have in charge, and shall take due care of all the stock, materials, provisions, and furniture of the house, of which an inventory shall be made and delivered to the trustees on the first Monday of May, annually; and a statement of the number and description of persons in the house, with the admissions, births, deaths, discharges, and elopements since his last preceding report, once every month, and oftener if he shall judge it necessary, or it shall be required of him by the trustees.

He shall keep a supply of soap, candles or lamp-oil, salt and vinegar, to be given to the paupers at his discretion; he shall cause the meals to be served at fixed hours, at the ringing of the bell, and shall permit no victuals to be given at any other time, except to the sick, upon the orders of the physician. He shall take care that no food be wasted, or thrown away, that the bones be carried out, the plates, and other utensils, and vessels washed, and the floors swept immediately after each meal.

He shall admit clergymen, and other ministers of the gospel, to perform religious service in the house, on Sundays, and at such other times as in his opinion, may not interfere with the discipline of the house. He shall see that at the evening meetings for religious worship, the male and female meetings be held separately, and that at the female meetings, no male visitor be admitted, except such as may be introduced by the clergy, or ministers of the gospel, by a trustee or by himself.

He shall admit orderly strangers, as visitors, at his discretion, except at such times as are forbidden by any of the by-laws.

He shall, from time to time, select one of the most orderly paupers in each apartment, who shall have particular charge thereof, and whose duty it shall be to report all violations of the rules and regulations for such apartment that may come to his or her knowledge.

He shall not suffer the poor to exact any contributions from one another, nor to beg alms from any person whatsoever. He shall not ask, nor receive, nor permit any officer, nurse, or servant, in the Almshouse, to ask or receive any private fee, or gratuity, for services rendered, or to be rendered, to the poor. He shall not suffer any person whatever to abuse the poor, and especially the

lunatics, to strike or insult them, revile or ridicule them, nor do so himself, nor introduce, nor permit to be introduced, any spiritous liquors, wine, beer, or porter, except by written order of the physician for the use of the sick exclusively. He shall take the utmost care that every thing be done to promote good morals, health, and comfort, agreeably to law, and to these rules and regulations, and that so much of them as relates to the government of the paupers, particularly, be printed, and placed in some conspicuous part of each room, and he shall occasionally cause the same to be read to all the ignorant in the house.

He shall see that these rules and regulations be fully executed, and report to the trustees, as often as he shall have opportunity, the good conduct, and the misdemeanours, of the officers under him, as well as of the paupers, and shall propose such alterations in the rules, or improvements in the management of the housy, as experience may suggest to be necessary.

THE MATRON.

The matron shall be the principal nurse of the sick, under the direction of the physician; and guardian of the females and children, under the direction of the overseer.

She shall in person distribute the medicine prescribed by the physician, and shall not permit phials to be furnished to any person in the house, except to the nurses, or persons having charge of any of the rooms or wards. She shall see that the nurses under her, act with tenderness, and humanity, towards the sick, and others committed to their care.

She shall have particular charge of the beds and bed clothes in the use of the poor, and shall see that they be aired, washed, changed and mended, as herein directed.

She shall superintend the cleaning of the apothecary's shop, and students' apartments, and see that the phials be collected and cleansed, and that the clothing and bedding of the students be duly washed and mended.

She shall examine the female paupers when admitted, and shall immediately report to the overseer the kind and quantity of clothing which may be needed for them respectively; and shall also furnish the overseer, every Saturday, with a list of the clothing which may be needed by the females and children, and shall distribute the same to them as the overseer may order.

She shall see that the victuals for the sick be well cooked, and duly distributed, that the vessels used for their diet and drink, be regularly washed and put away, and that their rooms be effectually aired.

She shall not leave the house in the absence of the overseer, and shall take care that these rules and regulations, as well as the orders of the overseer, and the prescriptions of the physicians, be duly and fully executed, and shall report all transgressions, and transgressors, to the overseer, immediately on the same being made knowh to her.

THE BAKER.

The baker is required to take charge of the bake-house, and of the public property which may be deposited therein, to cause the said house to be kept clean; and to have the supply of bread directed by the overseer, always on hand.

He shall take care that no baking, nor preparations for baking, except splitting wood, be done by the paupers who may be directed to assist him, unless the same be done under his immediate inspection.

He shall prevent any of the paupers, except those whom the overseer may send him as assistants, from entering into the bake-house.

He shall not absent himself more than once a week from the Almshouse, nor

entrust the key of the bake-house to any of the paupers, at any time, without first, and in every instance, obtaining the consent of the overseer.

He shall himself give out the bread to the person appointed to cut it, and shall regulate the quantity by the orders which may be given by the overseer, for which orders he shall call at the office every Monday and Thursday evening at 8 o'clock.

He shall keep an account of all the flour, and Indian meal, salt, and other articles, which may from time to time be received into the bake-house; and of the quantity of flour and meal used at each baking, as well as of the quantity which may be obtained from the bake-house stores, for the use of the house, which account he shall submit to the inspection of the overseer, at his office, every Saturday evening at 8 o'clock, and to the trustees, at each meeting of the board at the Almshouse, and shall from time to time apprise the overseer of the probable wants of the bake-house, so that they may be suitably provided for in due time.

He shall keep an account of the number of loaves baked at each baking, and of the number issued daily, which accounts he shall also submit to the inspection of the overseer every Saturday evening at o'clock, and to that of the trustees at each meeting of the board, at the Almshouse.

THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The officers of the medical department shall consist of an attending physician, and of as many resident students of medicine as the trustees may deem expedient.

The attending physician shall visit the Almshouse, at least once a day, and oftener, should there be a necessity for his services. He shall, during his first visit, every day examine, in company with the students, all the patients whose situation may require the aid of his professional experience; and he shall also occasionally examine those, who may be under the care of the students, ordinarily, to ascertain their situation and to direct the students in the treatment of such cases as may appear to him to require his direction.

The attending physician shall take charge of the medical library belonging to the institution, and also of the surgical instruments and apparatus. He shall furnish inventories of such books and instruments to the trustees, annually, and shall be held responsible for their preservation. The books necessary for each student shall be given out by him, and entered in a book to be kept for that purpose, and severally credited when returned, and any damage which may have been done to a book, shall be noted in said record, at the time of its return, which record shall be laid before the trustees at their first meeting at the Almshouse, in the months of January, April, July and October. The surgical instruments shall not be used for the dissection of, or for performing operations on bodies *post mortem*, or for making of anatomical preparations.

The attending physician shall sign all requisitions for medical and hospital stores, and shall see that the students practise economy in the use of them. He shall examine once a week into the condition of all patients taking liquors, tinctures, or opium, and shall furnish to the trustees, whenever they meet at the Almshouse, a list of such patients, stating the kind and quantity of stimuli given to each. No bill for medicine or surgical instruments, or for repairs of instruments, shall be paid by the agent, unless the same shall have been signed and approved by the attending physician. He shall direct the diet, clothing, and medical treatment of the patients, so far as the health and cleanliness of the hospital department may be concerned. He shall report to the overseer such of the nurses as may refuse or neglect to do their duty, in order that they may be properly punished for such neglect or refusal. He shall give, from time to time, to the trustees such information with respect to the medical department, and the de-

portment of the students, as may in his opinion enable them to adopt or pursue with better effect the measures necessary to secure the great objects of the establishment.

It shall be the duty of the attending physician to be present at all important operations of surgery, which it may be necessary to perform in the institution, and if he no not operate himself, to assign the cases to the student, in the following order: The obstetric cases alternately, commencing with the senior student, and in such cases, not more than two of the students shall be in the room at the same time. In difficult cases, and especially in such as require artificial aid, the attending physician shall direct the procedure in the presence of all the students. The surgical operations of all other kinds shall, if relinquished by the attending physician, be as above mentioned, assigned to the students alternately, if of the same class; but the first of each class which may occur, may be claimed by the senior student—for example, if several cases occur, requiring amputation, they shall be assigned to the students according to seniority; (if the attending physician deem all the students capable) but if the operation for hernia occur next after the senior student shall have performed an operation, he shall be entitled to perform this operation also.

It shall be the duty of the attending physician to require a daily report from the students, of names of such of the paupers as have been on the sick list, and whom they may consider able to labour, in order that he may examine into their situation, and should he concur in their opinion, he shall give notice to the overseer of the kind of labour which he may judge them able to perform. The attending physician shall require the senior student to make out monthly and yearly statements embracing an authentic list of the sick, of the deaths, and of the recoveries; these the attending physician shall accompany with such remarks as he may deem expedient, and shall lay the same before the board.

The student, who shall have resided for the longest period in the house, shall be denominated the senior student, provided he be deemed competent by the attending physician. All the students shall be accommodated in the house, with boarding, lodging, and washing, and shall each pay to the trustees for his accommodation, the sum of \$225 per annum, quarterly in advance. After a student shall have paid \$450 for the first two years he may have been in the house, he may remain and enjoy all the advantages of the institution the third year free of expense. No person shall be appointed a resident student for a shorter term than twelve months, except a graduate of medicine, who may be appointed for a term not less than six months.

The students shall be under the direction of the attending physician, who shall take charge of their medical education, assign to them their various duties in the medical department, and be responsible to the trustees for the faithful discharge of those duties, as well as for their correct deportment, while they remain in the institution. He shall not permit them to furnish liquors, tinctures, or opium, to any person who is not a patient in one of the wards or cells, nor to engage in the practice of medicine out of the Almshouse, except to afford assistance of a temporary nature, in cases of emergency; nor shall he permit them all to absent themselves from the house at any one time.

The resident students shall be furnished by the overseer, with a suitable conveyance to and from town, once on every Thursday; and those of the resident students whom the trustees may agree to convey to the medical lectures in the city, shall be so furnished, twice a day, Sundays excepted, during the season.

A suitable place shall be provided for an anatomical cabinet, and each resident student hereafter appointed, before leaving the house, shall contribute thereto some anatomical preparation, which the overseer shall have labelled with the name and residence of the contributor.

A certificate signed by the trustees and the attending physician, of his having had the advantages of the medical department, shall be furnished gratuitously to

each student, who shall have remained during the term for which he had entered.

It shall be the duty of the attending physician so to regulate his visits to the Almshouse, on the days when the trustees may meet there, that he may have an opportunity of attending the board, if desired, and of giving such information as the trustees may require.

BOSTON.

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

The House of Industry will be under the superintendence of a master, and mistress, and all persons therein are required to submit to their direction and control.

All persons admitted into the House of Industry are prohibited going without the enclosure, without special permission of the master. And no person will be allowed to visit the house without his consent, or a permit in writing from one of the directors.

Particular care must be taken that the house and adjoining land be kept neat. All tenanted rooms, together with the entries and stairways, must be swept every morning, and scoured every week, or oftener if necessary, and no filth or dirt must be thrown out of a window, or on any place not assigned by the master.

Cleanliness of all persons in the house is indispensably required,—combing the hair and washing the face and hands must be performed immediately after rising in the morning, and washing previous to dinner and supper, and as much oftener, together with other parts of the body, shaving the beard, and changing the apparel, as in the opinion of the master, or mistress, may be necessary—and one day in each week (Monday if suitable weather,) appropriated to washing clothes, and scouring house.

The bell will be rung every morning at or before sunrise, when all persons in health are required to rise and prepare for the duties of the day. Breakfast, dinner, and supper, will be announced by the ringing of the bell, and all persons, (the sick and disabled excepted,) will immediately repair to their meals, take such seats as are assigned them by the master, and they must strictly observe decency and good order. No food must be taken from the kitchen, or provided out of the usual times, except for the sick or infirm. At 9 o'clock, P. M. in summer, and 8 o'clock P. M. in winter, at the ringing of the bell, every person in the house will go to their apartment, extinguish their light, and retire to bed.

Employment will be provided for all persons capable of labor, and all persons will perform such and so much service daily as may be required by the master or mistress, and those persons who perform it cheerfully and faithfully will be rewarded by suitable indulgences, while the slothful and refractory will receive exemplary punishment,—and a faithful account of the conduct of each individual is required to be given by the master to the directors at every monthly meeting.

The sick will have suitable apartments assigned them, be under the care of the attending physician, have nurses appointed to take charge of them by night and day, see that their apartments, beds, and bedding, and person, are kept clean, and all necessities administered. But no person will be considered sick

or infirm, so as to exempt them from labor, unless so pronounced by the attending physician.

Whenever any person dies in the house, the relatives or friends may remove the body and inter it at their own expense, otherwise it will be buried under the direction of the master, who will allow the relatives or friends to attend the funeral.

It shall be the duty of the master to attend public worship on the Sabbath, accompanied by all persons belonging to the house, who, in his opinion, can with convenience attend.

Passing the enclosure without permission, idleness, profane or obscene language or conduct, embezzlement of property, waste of food, or any other disobedience of the regulations, or the orders of the master or mistress, will be punished by immediate solitary confinement, without any other food than bread and water, to be inflicted and continued at the discretion of the master, (with the advice of the attending director,) who is required to be vigilant and prompt in the detection and punishment of offenders, whilst he renders habitually the kindest treatment, and every proper indulgence to those who demean themselves well.

No liquor, stronger than beer, shall be allowed to any person in the house, without the permission of the master.

That any person, or subject of the house bringing or causing spirit to be brought into the house, shall be immediately confined to the cells, kept at work and fed on bread and water for a term not exceeding a week.

That no person be allowed to pass into any other entry, than that in which his or her room is, unless by permission of the master or mistress of the house.

No communication whatever, except in cases especially authorized by the master, shall be allowed between the males and females belonging to the house, and all unlawful connection between the sexes is *strictly* prohibited,—any violation of this rule will be subject to the *severest* punishments.

The master and mistress, or any other person employed by them, or by the directors of the house, shall *not* be allowed to receive any fee or perquisite whatever, from any person, or persons, visiting said House of Industry, or the grounds thereto belonging.

NEW YORK.

OF THE OFFICERS OF THE ALMSHOUSE DEPARTMENT.

There shall be appointed by the common council, a superintendent of the Almshouse, who shall receive an annual salary of sixteen hundred dollars and the living of the house; but no commissioner of the Almshouse and Bridewell shall be eligible to the office of superintendent while holding the office of such commissioner.

The said superintendent shall give bonds, with sufficient surety or sureties, to be approved by the common council, in the penal sum of ten thousand dollars, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of his office. He shall also, previous to entering upon his office, take and subscribe an oath or affirmation before the mayor or recorder, that he will well and faithfully execute the duties of his said office.

The said superintendent shall annually and semi-annually, and oftener if required, exhibit to the common council a return of the several officers under him, and of the number of paupers in the Almshouse, and of those admitted into or discharged from the house, and of those who may have died during the year, or shorter period; which return shall be filed with the clerk of the common council. He shall also report to the common council, once in every quarter, the

general state and condition of the Almshouse, with such alterations and improvements as in his judgement may be deemed necessary.

The said superintendent shall also examine and countersign the accounts of the clerk of the Almshouse, when submitted to him by the said clerk, as herein-after required: provided the same shall appear to be proper and correct. He shall once in each month pay over to the chamberlain of the city all the monies received by him as such superintendent, and shall file the proper vouchers for the same in the office of the comptroller.

There shall be appointed by the common council, a suitable person, who shall be denominated the resident physician of the Almshouse, and who shall reside permanently in the establishment at Bellevue, in apartments to be designated by the commissioners of the Almshouse, and shall hold his office during the pleasure of the common council.

The said resident physician shall receive, as compensation for his services, the sum of fifteen hundred dollars per annum, together with the living of the house; and no other emoluments, perquisites, fees or compensation whatsoever. He shall have the entire charge and supervision of the medical and surgical departments of the Almshouse establishment.

The resident physician shall annually, or oftener if occasion shall require, appoint five assistants, to be approved by the commissioners, who shall have been regular students of medicine for the last two years; four of whom shall reside in the establishment at Bellevue, and one of whom shall reside on Blackwell's Island: they shall be allowed the living of the house, and shall not be entitled to any other compensation or emolument for their services, excepting the assistant residing on Blackwell's Island, who shall receive an annual salary of five hundred dollars.

The said assistants shall occupy such apartments in the establishment as may be allotted them by the commissioners of the Almshouse: they shall be subject to the rules and regulations of the house, and shall perform all such duties in the line of their profession as shall be required of them by the resident physician or the superintendent of the Almshouse. They may be removed from office at the discretion of the resident physician, or on the requirement of the superintendent and commissioners of the Almshouse, or the major part of them, and others appointed in their places. No assistant shall be eligible to the station for two successive years, and no assistant who shall have been removed from office shall be re-appointed.

The resident physician shall be authorized to issue tickets of admission to the performance of operations in surgery or the practice of physic in the hospital, to practitioners of medicine and surgery, or students of medicine, or others who may choose to avail themselves thereof; and to make such rules and regulations, in relation to such admissions, as he may deem advisable.

A suitable person shall be appointed by the said commissioners, who shall be known as, and called the agent of the commissioners of the Almshouse and Bridewell.

The agent of the commissioners shall attend daily at the office of the said commissioners to receive applications from persons seeking relief; he shall, under the immediate direction of the said commissioners, distribute such sums of money, and such quantities of fuel or provisions to the out-door poor, as the said commissioners may direct: he shall keep a book, wherein shall be recorded the name and residence of each applicant for charity; and he shall also keep a book containing correct minutes of the proceedings of the said commissioners, in which the names of those present at each meeting, shall be entered and in which there shall also be entered an account of all contracts and purchases entered into and made on account of the department, which book, so kept by said agent, in pursuance of this section shall be subject at all times to the inspection of any member of the common council; and he shall perform such other duties as may be required of him by the said commissioners.

